

	urban areas and on the urban fringes for subsistence or commercial purposes. The activity is often of a smaller scale and a high intensity.
Urban Boundary(Urban Edge)	A demarcated line and inter-related policy that serves to manage direct and control the outer limits of urban expansion. Outside the continuous urban development of the metropolitan core area, urban development should only be permitted within small towns and rural nodes, and where the environment and agriculture are not compromised. The urban edge forms the boundary between urban development and the valuable natural and agricultural hinterland, in order to contain the lateral growth of the urban areas.
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine, low cost sanitation solution that is easy to implement.
Vision	A vision for the metropolitan region expresses a commonly desired future for the area. It conveys the ideal towards which the metropolitan region is collectively striving. It is an idealised picture of how the region could and should function.
WSA	Water Services Authority
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

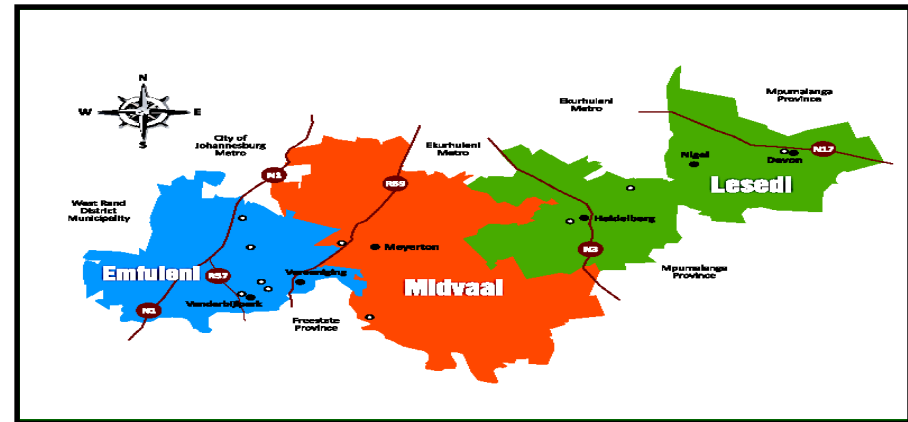
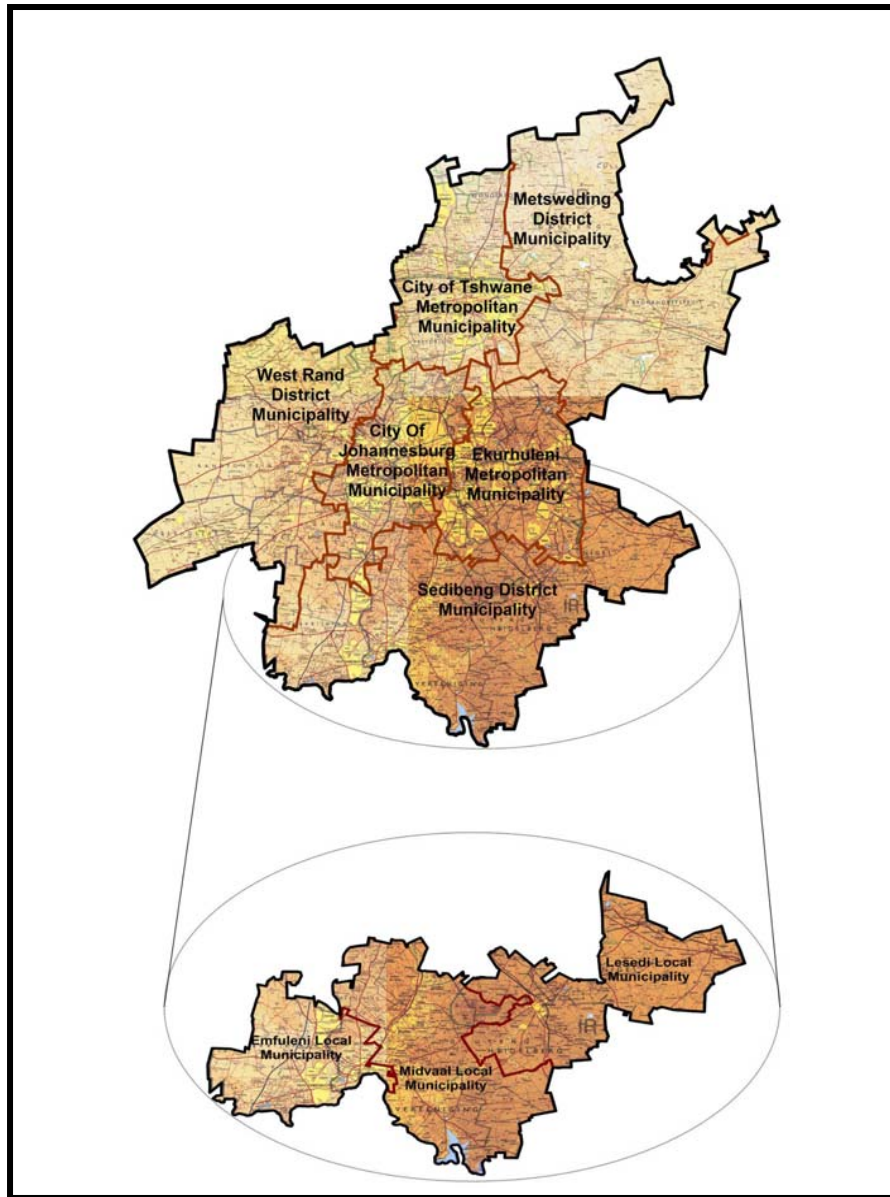
2. CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: MAJOR FEATURES AND PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS/CHALLENGES

2.1. BACKGROUND

The Midvaal Local Municipality (GT422) is one of three local municipalities situated within the Sedibeng District Municipality, the other two being the Emfuleni (GT421) and Lesedi Local Municipalities (GT423). Midvaal local Municipality is a Category B municipality as defined in the Municipal Structure Act.

Midvaal Local Municipality is located in the southern parts of Gauteng Province and is bordered by two provinces, namely the Mpumalanga Province to the east and the Free State Province to the south.

The Dipaliseng Local Municipality (MP306) is located to the east of Midvaal and the Metsimaholo Local Municipality (FS204) lies to the south. The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality are situated to the north.



The Midvaal Local Municipality consists of the following areas:

TOWNSHIPS

De Deur Estates	Henley-on-Klip	Risiville
Duncanville X3	Lakeside Estates	Risiville X2
Eikenhof (portion)	Mamello	Riversdale
Eye of Africa	Meydustria	Rothdene
Golfpark	Meydustria X2	Sybrand van Niekerkpark
Highbury	Noldick	Sicelo
Highbury X1	Noldick X1	Vaal Marina
Klipriviersdorp (Kookrus)	Ohenimuri	Vaalview Settlements
Klipwater	Randvaal X1	Witkop Industrial
Meyerton	Meyerton Small Farms	Witkop (Daleside)
Meyerton X1, 2, 3, 4, 6		

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS		
Blignautsrus A.H.	Hartzenbergfontein A.H.	Rissiville Small Farms
Blue Saddle Ranch	Helderstrome A.H.	Riverspark A.H.
Buyscelia A.H.	Homelands A.H.	Shermanpark A.H.
Botlonwold A.H.	Homestead Apple Orchards A.H.	Tedderfield A.H.
Cooperville A.H.	Ironside A.H.	Valley Settlements A.H.
Dardenvale A.H.	McKay Estates	Vanderwesthuizenhoogte A.H.
De Balmoral Estates A.H.	Mooilande	Vorsterpark A.H.
Drumblade A.H.	Nelsonia A.H.	Schoongezicht A.H.
Garthdale A.H.	New Kentucky A.H.	Walkers Fruit Farms A.H.
Golfview A.H.	Ophir A.H.	Walkerville A.H.
Gardenvale A.H.	Orchards A.H.	Glen Donald A/H
Hatzenberg A.H.	Pendale A.H.	Waterval A.H.
FARMS		
Allewynspoort 145 IR	Hartzenbergfontein 332 IQ	Slangfontein 372 IR
Badfontein 438 IR	Kafferskraal 464 IR	Slangfontein 374 IR
Brakfontein 425 IR	Kafferskraal 381 IR	Snowdown 387 IR
Blesboklaagte 181 IR	Keytersrust 380 IR	Sterkfontein 424 IR
Blesbokspruit 465 IR	Kleinfontein 446 IR	Stryfontein 477 IR
Boschkop 426 IR	Kliprivierwal 371 IR	Swartkoppies 143 IR
Boschkop 482 IR	Klipview 175 IR	Suikerbosrand 115
Brakfontein 425 IR	Kookfontein 545 IR	Tamboekiesfontein 173 IR
Braklaagte 370 IQ	Koolfontein 431 IR	Uitgevallen 432 IR
Bronkhorstfontein 329 IQ	Koppiesfontein 478 IR	Uitkyk 159 IR

Chrissiesfontein 305 IR	Koppiesfontein 422 IR	Uitvlucht 434 IR
Daleside 362 IR	Langkuil 363 IR	Vaalbank 476 IR
De Deur 539 IQ	Modderfontein 410 IR	Vaalview 486 IR
De Kuilen 460 IR	Mooilande 430 IR	Varkfontein 373 IQ
Diepkloof 182 IR	Muldersrus 330 IQ	Vasfontein 183 IR
Doornkuil 369 IQ	Nooitgedacht 176 IR	Vischgat 467 IR
Driefontein 146 IR	Nooitgedacht 177 IR	Vlakfontein 466 IR
Driemoeg 537 IQ	Orange Farm 371 IQ	Vlaklaagte 178 IR
Elandsfontein 334 IQ	Panfontein 437 IR	Vogelfontein 376 IR
Faraosfontein 372 IQ	Panvallei 469 IR	Waterval 150 IR
Goedgedacht 419 IR	Platkoppie 420 IR	Weltevreden 227 IR
Goedgedacht 443 IR	Rietfontein 621 IR	Welverdiend 379 IR
Goedverwachting 442 IR	Rietfontein 461 IR	Wildebessfontein 356 IQ
Greenvalley 154 IR	Rietspruit 445 IR	Witkop 180 IR
Grootspuit 444 IR	Rietspruit 417 IR	Witkoppie 373 IR
Grootvlei 453 IR	Roodepoort 149 IR	Zoekfontein 468 IR
Hartebeesfontein 473 IR	Schoongesicht 378 IR	Zwartkopjes 143 IR

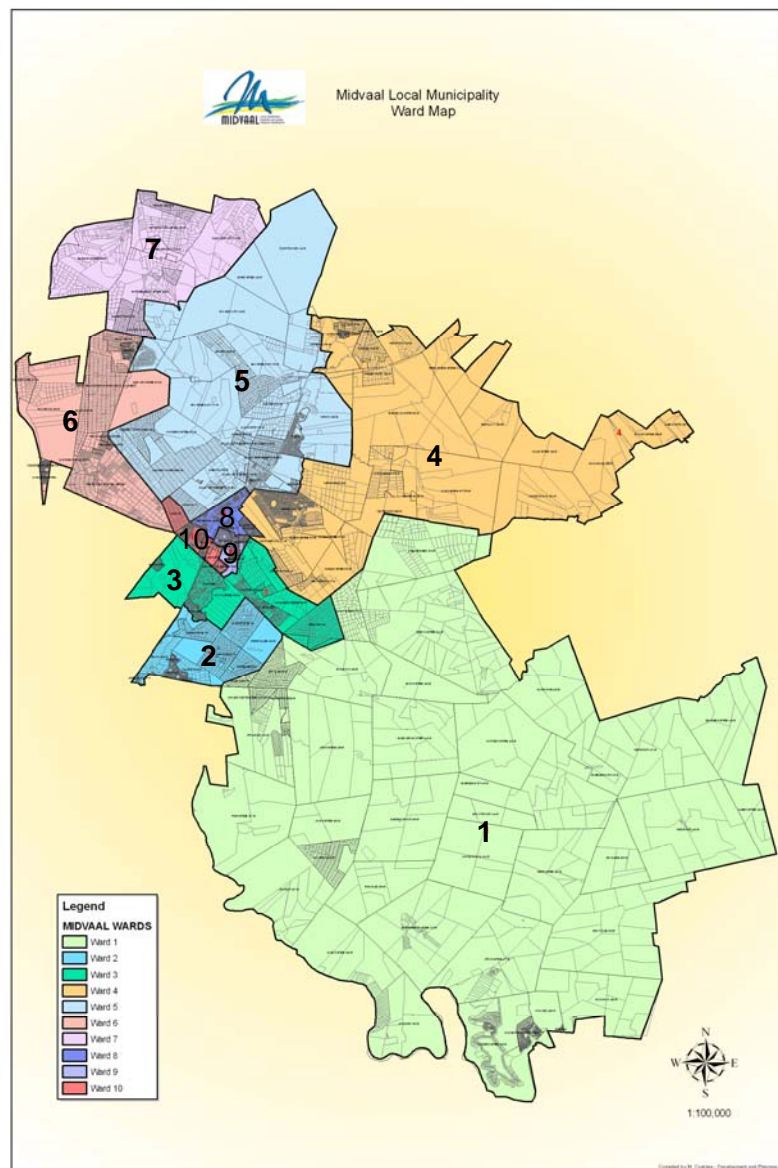
NATURE RESERVES

Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve

CONSERVANCIES

Klipriver-Suikerbosrand Conservancy	Thorntree Conservancy	Apple Orchards Conservancy
Welverdiend Triangle	Henley on Klip	Klipkraal
Tweesolopele	Drumblade Conservancy	

Midvaal Local Municipality consists out of 10 Wards as indicated in the next figure:

**WARD 1**

Badfontein 438 IR	Mamello
Blesbokspruit 465 IR	Modderfontein 410 IR
Boschkop 426 IR	Mooilande AH
Boschkop 482 IR	Panfontein 437 IR
Brakfontein 425 IR	Panvallei 469 IR
Cooperville	Platkoppie 420 IR
De Kuilen 460 IR	Rietfontein 461 IR
Goedgedacht 419 IR	Rietspruit 417 IR
Goedgedacht 443 IR	River Park AH
Goedverwachting 442 IR	Sterkfontein 424 IR
Grootspuit 444 IR	Stryfontein 477 IR
Grootvlei 453 IR	Uitvlucht 434 IR
Hartebeestfontein 473 IR	Vaal Marina
Helderstrome	Vaalbank 476 IR
Kafferskraal 464 IR	Vaalview 486 IR
Kleinfontein 446 IR	Van Der Westhuizenhoogte
Koolfontein 431 IR	Vischgat 467 IR
Koppiesfontein 422 IR	Viakfontein 466 IR
Koppiesfontein 478 IR	Welverdiend 379 IR
Rietspruit 445 IR	Zoekfontein

WARD 2

Bolton Wold AH	Risiville
Buyscelia AH	Risiville x 3
Duncanville x 3	Risiville x2
Fleurdal	Uitgevallen 432 IR
Glen Donald AH	Waldrift 599 IQ
McKay 602 IQ	Homelands AH
Risi Small Farms	

WARD 3

Chrissiesfontein 365 IR	Klipriviersdorp (Kookrus)
Nelsonia AH	Kookfontein 545 IQ
Rietfontein 364 IR	Meydustria
Riversdale	Rothdene
Vorster Park AH	

WARD 4

Blesboklaagte 181 IR	Rietspruit 152 IR
Boschfontein 386 IR	Schoongezicht 378 IR
Boschhoek 385 IR	Sherman Park AH
Diepkloof 182 IR	Slangfontein 372 IR
Gardenvale 148 IR	Slangfontein 374 IR
Garthdale AH	Snowdon 387 IR

Henley On Klip Kafferskraal 381 IR Keytersrus 380 IR Klipriviersval 371 IR Klipwater Langlaagte 186 IR New Kentucky AH	Tamboekiesfontein 174 IR Valsfontein 163 IR Vogelfontein 376 IR Waterval 150 IR Witkop (Daleside) Witkoppie 373 IR Greenvalley 154 IR
WARD 5	
(Blue Saddle Ranches) Drumblade AH Klipview 175 IR Nooitgedacht 176 IR Nooithgedacht 177 IR Varkesfontein 373 IQ Viaklaagte 178 IR Walkers Fruit Farms AH Driefontein 146 IR Walkers Fruit Farms X1 Langkuil Ophir Estates X1 Waterval 150	Highbury Highbury x 1 Roodepoort 149 IR Zwartkopjies 143 IR Randvaal Valley Settlements AH x 1 Valley Settlements AH x 2 Valley Settlements AH x 3 Valley Settlements AH x 4 Pendale Daleside 362 Witkop 180 IR
WARD 6	
Balmoral Est. Braklaagte 370 IQ De Deur Est. Doornkuil 369 IQ Golf View AH Homestead Apple Orchard IQ Schapenvreugd 370 IQ Faroasfontein	Ironsyde AH Lakeside Est. Ohenimuri Ophir AH Ophir x 1 Orange Farms 371 IQ Wilbeesfontein 536
WARD 7	
Alewynspoort 145 IR Blignautsrus AH Walkerville AH Bronkhorstfontein 329 IQ	Elandsfontein 334 IQ Hartsenbergfontein 332 IQ Muldersrus 330 IQ Tedderfield AH
WARD 8	
Golfpark Golfpark x 1 Klipriviersval Langkuil 363 IR Meyerton x 1 Ind. Meyerton x 3	Pendale AH Sybrand VN Park Meyerton Farms Noldick Noldick x 1 Sicelo

WARD 9	
Meyerton Meyerton x 2 Meyerton x 4	Meyerton x 6 Rietfontein 364 IR
WARD 10	
Ophir AH Meyerton X1 Meyerton X3 Sybrand van Niekerkpark	Ophir x 1 Noldick Noldick X1 Meyerton Farms

The Table above indicate the areas per Ward.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

2.2.1. MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AREA OF EXTENT

The total geographical area of the Midvaal Local Municipality measures 1.728 square kilometres (km). Midvaal LM is one of three municipalities situated within the Sedibeng District Municipality.

Sedibeng DM measures 4,185 square kilometres, whereby Midvaal LM makeup 41,29% of the total area of the Sedibeng District Municipality.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
km²	4,185	968	1,728	1,489

Total size of geographical area

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.2.2 MAJOR PROVINCIAL AND ARTERIAL ROADS (DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS)

The Midvaal Local Municipality has an extensive road network at both the national and regional level, including the R59 and the R82, which traverse the district and connect with the Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg Metropolitan areas. All major routes are predominantly on a North-South axis and tend to converge on the City of Johannesburg. Regional main roads operating on a district tend to radiate out from or converge on the commercial centres of Meyerton. The R42 provides the main East-West linkage across the district.

The following identified roads provide important linkages and should be optimized to link historically disadvantaged communities to areas of major employment.

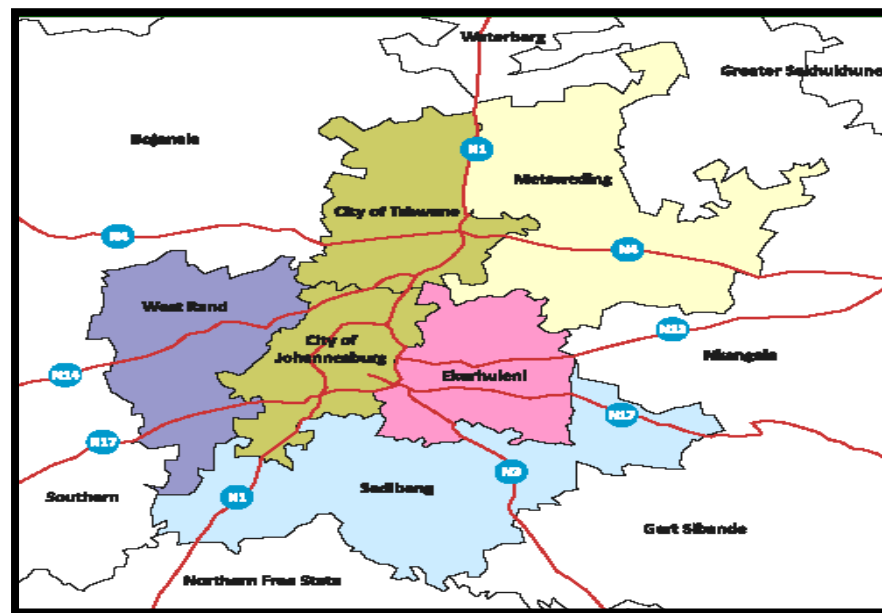
These include:

Provincial Route R42 – this is the main East-West linkage through the Midvaal LM, stretching from the N1 at Loch Vaal in the South-West through Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Heidelberg, and Nigel to Vischkuil/Endicott in the North-East onwards towards Delmas in Mpumalanga.

Provincial Route R59 – the main North-South linkage through the Midvaal LM area, linking Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark with Meyerton and northwards towards Alberton in Ekurhuleni.

Provincial Route R82 – a secondary North-South link, linking Vereeniging with De Deur and Walkerville and Johannesburg towards the North.

Provincial Route R54 – the main link between Sebokeng, Vereeniging and Vaal Marina in the South.



2.2.3 DEVELOPMENT NODES AND CORRIDORS

The higher order development nodes within Midvaal Local Municipality are experiencing urban decay (e.g. CBD's). There is a lack of properly designed higher order development nodes within historically disadvantaged areas.

Urban areas such as Lakeside Estates are located in areas with medium potential access to economic activity.

The Meyerton node (CBD) does not have a significant link with the central economic core area (Johannesburg). The R59 pose a great potential in terms of development / job opportunities / and Local Economic Development, however the lack of engineering services limit development at this point in time, however the Midvaal Local Municipality has embarked on the formulation of a Development Strategic for the R59 Corridor in order to facilitate development alongside this corridor in a co-ordinated manner to ensure access to services.

2.2.4 SPATIAL COMPOSITION AND LAND USES

The main land use within the Midvaal Local Municipality is briefly discussed hereunder.

- **PROCLAIMED TOWNS**

The table below indicate proclaimed town within the Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction, which include Residential, Industrial and Commercial Townships.

TOWNSHIPS		
De Deur Estates	Henley-on-Klip	Risiville
Duncanville X3	Lakeside Estates	Risiville X2
Eikenhof (portion)	Mamello	Riversdale

TOWNSHIPS

Eye of Africa	Meydustria	Rothdene
Golfpark	Meydustria X2	Sybrand van Niekerkpark
Highbury	Noldick	Sicelo
Highbury X1	Noldick X1	Vaal Marina
Klipriviersdorp (Kookrus)	Ohenimuri	Vaalview Settlements
Klipwater	Randvaal X1	Witkop Industrial
Meyerton	Meyerton Small Farms	Witkop (Daleside)
Meyerton X1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Graceview	

- **URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS**

Residential land use includes both formal and informal residential townships. The defined residential areas within Midvaal LM include: Risiville and extensions, Kliprivier, Riverdale, Golfpark and extensions, Meyerton and its extensions and Henley-on-Klip, which are all situated along the Eastern side of the R59 freeway. Some informal settlements occur along the Western side of the R59 freeway in Midvaal.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the majority of new housing developments within the Midvaal LM area over the short to medium term will be subsidy-linked housing schemes initiated with state funding – private sector housing development will play an insignificant role in respect of generating additional infrastructural and community services demands.

A possible mix use / residential development located on the North Western part of Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction (Doornkuil) which consist of ±20 000 residential houses (Credit Link and Bonded houses) and associated business properties will contribute to the existing residential fabric of Midvaal.

• **INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

There is corridor of industrial activity along the R59 from Kliprivier to the Meydustria area.

The most important industry in this area is Samancor. It must be noted that some of the industries in the Meyerton area are heavy/noxious industries and thus potentially have a high environmental impact on the residential areas in close proximity.

Commercial activities which can be defined as warehousing, distribution and transport businesses are found interspersed with industries in all the major industrial areas. An established industrial/commercial industry is Heineken Brewery along the R59 corridor, which is strategically located to boost job creation and employment opportunities in the Midvaal Local Municipality region.

North of Heineken Brewery, a new Commercial Park (Klipriver Business Park) has been approved and is currently being developed.

This Commercial Park is envisaged to be similar to that of Longmeadow Business Park (located in Modderfontein / Edenvale) and Linbro Business Park (situated north of Buccleuch) along the N3.

• **RETAIL/ BUSINESS (CBD)**

Retail/business is mostly concentrated in and around the existing Meyerton Central Business District of Meyerton, as well as some suburban / local

supportive shopping centres. This land use makes out only $\pm 1\%$ of the total area of Midvaal local Municipality.

The CBD's of Midvaal show significant signs of urban decay, however during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 the CBD phased upgrading project commenced, whereby Phase 1 (Truck Stop) located West of Meyer Street was completed in 2008 and Phase 2 (CBD Upgrade) along Loch Street between Meyer Street and Fenton Street was completed in November 2009. Phases 3 and 4 will conclude the upgrading project (Phase 2-4 relates to the beautification of the CBD).

• **RURAL RESIDENTIAL (AGRICULTURAL SMALL HOLDINGS)**

The rural settlement pattern in the district is characterized by a large number of small holdings/small farms settlements ranging from 1 – 5 ha properties located around the fringes of the urban areas. Diverse land uses are found on the agricultural holdings, ranging from rural residential, through small scale farming to extensive, informal industrial and commercial activities. A relatively large proportion of the agricultural holdings are vacant.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS

Blignautsrus A.H.	Hartzenbergfontein A.H.	Rissiville Small Farms
Blue Saddle Ranch	Helderstrom A.H.	Riverspark A.H.
Buyscelia A.H.	Homelands A.H.	Shermanpark A.H.
Botlonwold A.H.	Homestead Apple Orchards A.H.	Tedderfield A.H.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS		
Cooperville A.H.	Ironside A.H.	Valley Settlements A.H.
Dardenvale A.H.	McKay Estates	Vanderwesthuizenshoogte A.H.
De Balmoral Estates A.H.	Mooilande	Vorsterpark A.H.
Drumblade A.H.	Nelsonia A.H.	Schoongezicht A.H.
Garthdale A.H.	New Kentucky A.H.	Walkers Fruit Farms A.H.
Golfview A.H.	Ophir A.H.	Walkerville A.H.
Gardenvale A.H.	Orchards A.H.	Glen Donald A/H
Hatzenberg A.H.	Pendale A.H.	Waterval A.H.

• COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE

Commercial agriculture takes up the largest area within the Midvaal LM area. Agricultural activity in Midvaal LM area is dominated by large scale commercial farming operations [crop production including maize, grain, sorghum, wheat, soya and dry beans, ground nuts, sunflower seeds and vegetables, and animal production including milk, beef, mutton and lamb, eggs and poultry].

Midvaal LM is a very important resource to Gauteng in terms of food production, and the protection of Agricultural land should be taken into consideration in the spatial planning of the area.

The performance of the agricultural sector is very dependent on climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year. The agricultural sector does however present opportunities for downstream economic activities and job creation in terms of further processing of agricultural produce.

FARMS		
Allewynspoor 145 IR	Hartzenbergfontein 332 IQ	Slangfontein 372 IR
Badfontein 438 IR	Kafferskraal 464 IR	Slangfontein 374 IR
Brakfontein 425 IR	Kafferskraal 381 IR	Snowdown 387 IR
Blesboklaagte 181 IR	Keytersrust 380 IR	Sterkfontein 424 IR
Blesbokspruit 465 IR	Kleinfontein 446 IR	Stryfontein 477 IR
Boschkop 426 IR	Kliprivierwal 371 IR	Swartkoppies 143 IR
Boschkop 482 IR	Klipview 175 IR	Suikerbosrand 115
Brakfontein 425 IR	Kookfontein 545 IR	Tamboekiesfontein 173 IR
Braklaagte 370 IQ	Koolfontein 431 IR	Uitgevallen 432 IR
Bronkhorstfontein 329 IQ	Koppiesfontein 478 IR	Uitkyk 159 IR
Chrissiesfontein 305 IR	Koppiesfontein 422 IR	Uitvlucht 434 IR
Daleside 362 IR	Langkuil 363 IR	Vaalbank 476 IR
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Grootvlei 453 IR	Roodepoort 149 IR	Zoekfontein 468 IR
Hartebeesfontein 473 IR	Schoongezicht 378 IR	Zwartkopjes 143 IR

• VACANT LAND

The provincial eLand decision support system indicates that there is ±98000ha of developable vacant land situated in the Sedibeng District.

±4900ha of this developable vacant land is situated within the urban edge as currently demarcated by Gauteng Province. A more detailed vacant land audit was undertaken within the urban edge as part of the SDF exercise. The demarcated urban edge amounts to ±6220 ha for the whole of Sedibeng, of which 1085 ha [17,5%] is situated in Midvaal Local Municipality.

The Figures below indicate that there is enough vacant land within the current urban edge to accommodate substantial future urban development within the Midvaal Local Municipality. (Source: Sedibeng SDF 2009)

• LAND COVER CATEGORIES

The Table below illustrates the land cover categories by percentages of Sedibeng and the locals.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Forest and Woodland	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Thicket & bushland (etc)	2.9%	1.6%	4.4%	1.9%
Unimproved grassland	51.9%	29.7%	62.7%	54.0%
Improved grassland	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Forest plantations	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Waterbodies	1.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.3%

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Wetlands	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Cultivated: temporary - commercial irrigated	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Cultivated: temporary - commercial dry land	31.6%	39.7%	20.4%	39.2%
Urban / built- up land: residential	3.1%	11.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Urban / built- up land: residential (small holdings: grassland)	6.2%	11.3%	7.5%	1.4%
Urban / built- up land: commercial	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Urban / built- up land: industrial / transport	0.8%	2.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Mines & quarries	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Land cover categories

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of the socio-economic analysis of Midvaal Local Municipality.

2.3.1 POPULATION OF MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION / POPULATION GROWTH

The Midvaal LM population has a total population of **83443**. The table below illustrates the population distribution by population groups in Midvaal LM.

Table 1: Year-to-year growth: Midvaal Local Municipality

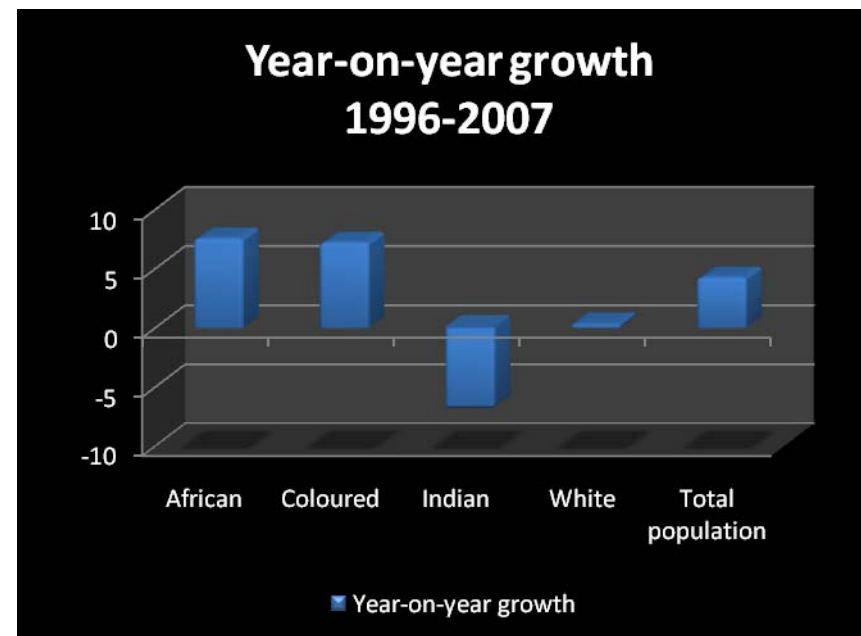
Population Group	1996	2007	Year-on-year growth
African	23686	52882	7.57
Coloured	508	1095	7.23
Indian	218	99	-6.92
White	28267	29367	0.35
Total population	52679	83443	4.27

Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey

The total population grew from 52679 people in 1996 to 83443 people in 2007, according to the 1996 Census and the 2007 Community Survey. The year on year growth in this period was 4.27%.

In terms of the Sedibeng 2010/2011 IDP and Global Insight it is reflected that the Midvaal LM has a population of 76256 which indicate a -3% population decline, however there are no logical explanation provided for the negative population growth.

Midvaal Local Municipality still refers to Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey as the source of statistical information regarding population growth and population numbers.



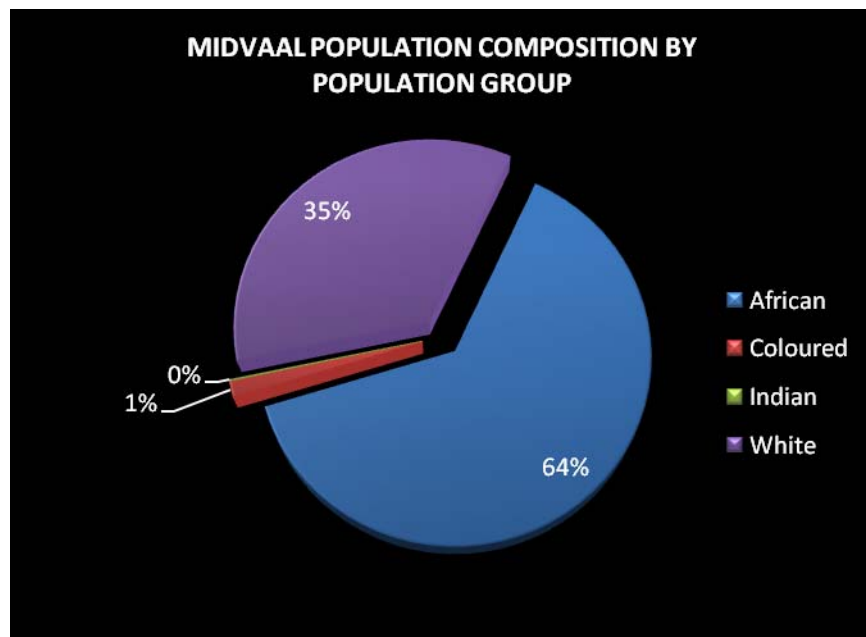
Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey

It is clear from the above Figure above that the black and coloured population groups grew the most with a Year-on-year growth of 7,57% and 7,32 % respectively. A very small Indian population has declined drastically whereas the white population group was basically maintained at a year-to-year growth rate of 0,35%.

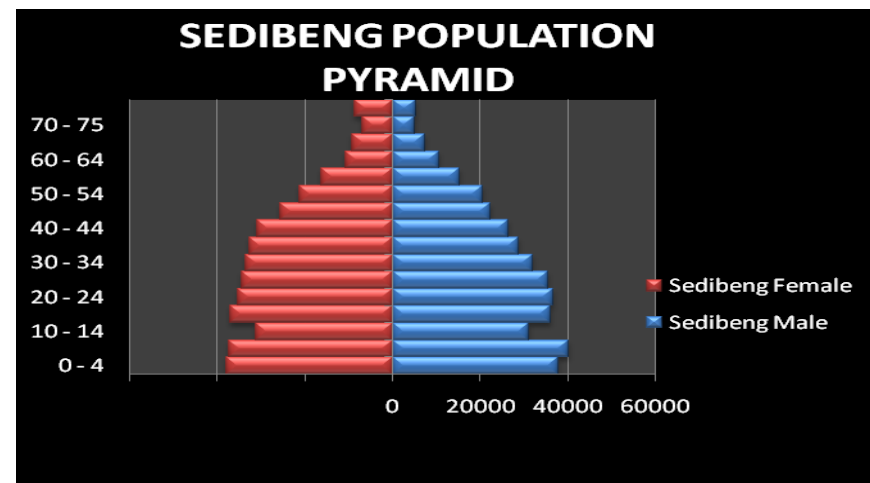
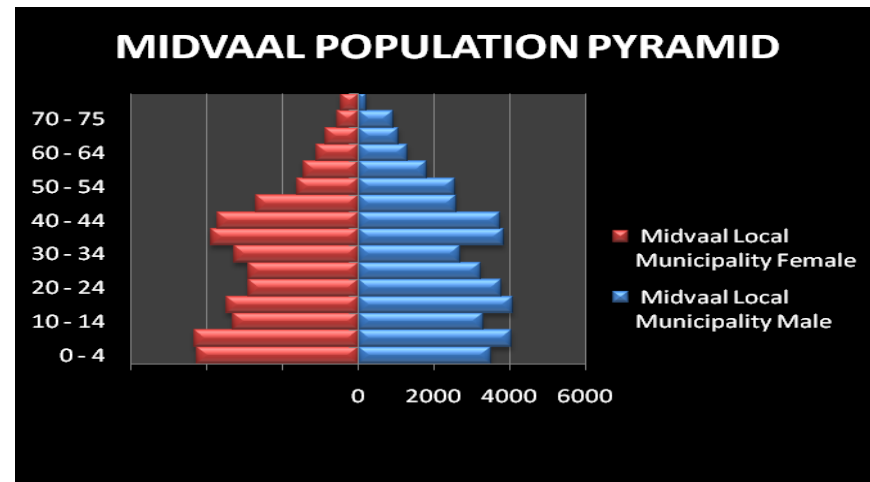
2.3.2 POPULATION COMPOSITION

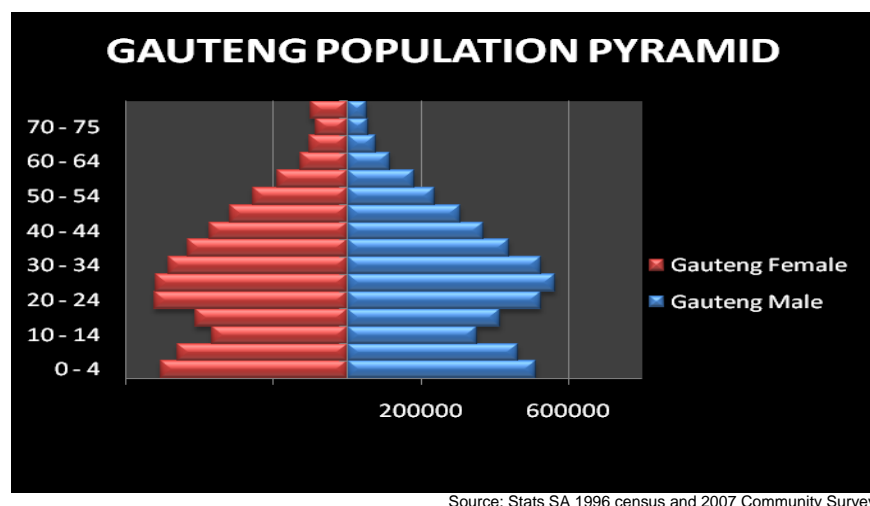
It can be seen from the Figure below that the African population group make up 64% of the total population of Midvaal, with the white population group forming the second biggest group comprising 35% of the Midvaal population.

The coloured community forms approximately 1 (one) percent of the total population and the Indian population less than 1 (one) percent, of the population.



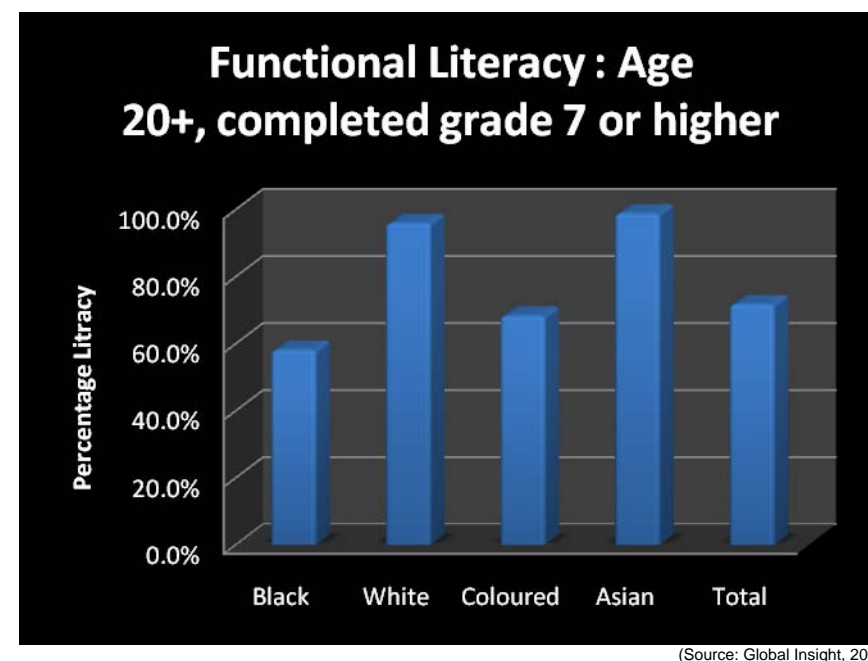
Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey





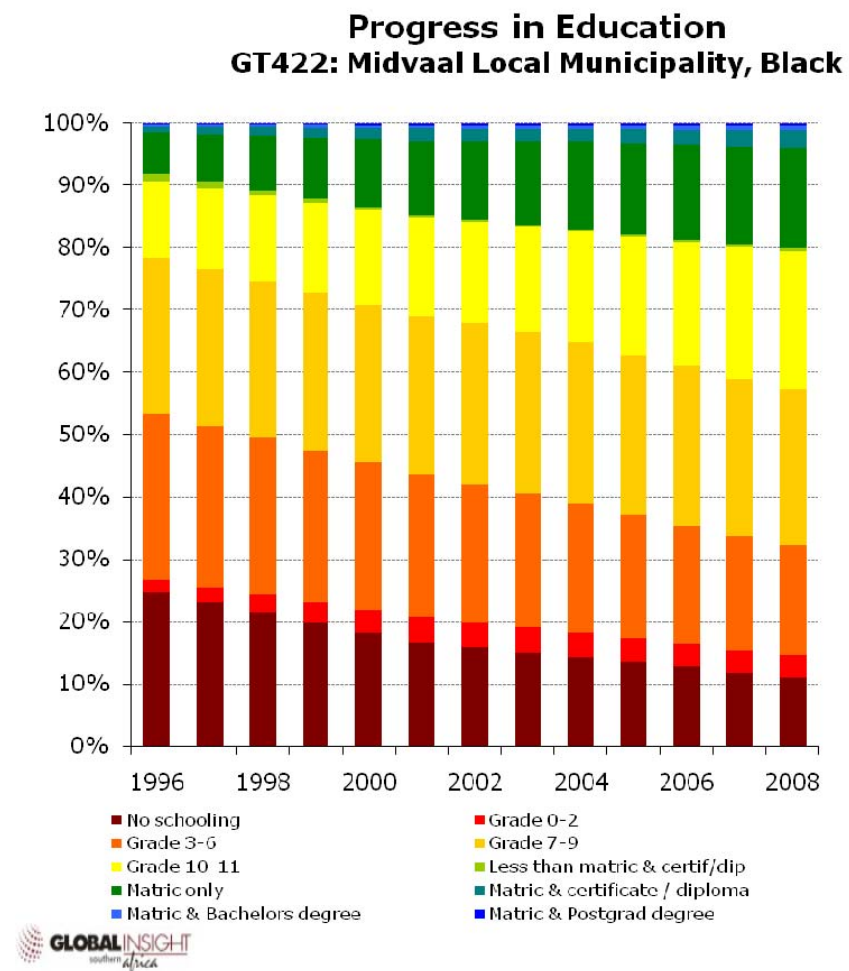
The population pyramid of Midvaal, if compared to that of Sedibeng and Gauteng, shows some direct correlations but do differ in some aspect or the other. The most obvious correlation is the relative huge base, (people between the ages of 0 and 14). This is a clear indicator that the community is a young (or growing) population. This means that a growing need for educational and social infrastructure will develop in the years to come. Young children are on average more dependent on health facilities and an increase in primary health care facilities should thus be required. The growing population will result in a bigger labour force during the next 5 to 10 years. The down side is that if the economy cannot supply adequate numbers of jobs, the unemployment rate will continue to rise and emigration from Midvaal to mainly Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni is most likely to continue with people seeking work.

2.3.3 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY



The Figure above illustrate that above 60% of the total population of Age 20+ in Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction has a literacy of grade 7 of higher. In terms of this above figure it is a clear indication that there exists easy access to education and educational facilities.

2.3.4 PROGRESS IN EDUCATION



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

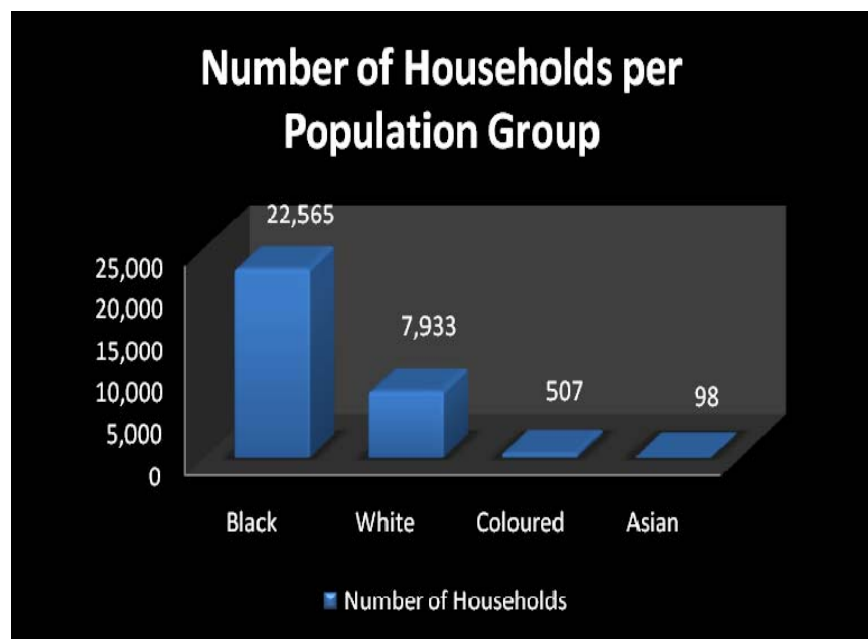
In terms of Progress in Education the abovementioned Figure clearly reflect that there exists a sharp decline in no schooling, thus interpreted with the previous figure relating to literacy it is clear that access to education facilities such as schools, libraries etc. are creating a society in Midvaal LM where very few people has no schooling, which contribute to well balanced and sustainable community.

2.3.5 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PER POPULATION GROUP	
Black	22,565
White	7,933
Coloured	507
Asian	98
Total	31,102

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

The Midvaal Local Municipality has a total of 31102 households of which 72.5% of the households are Black followed by 25.5% White, 1.7% Coloured and 0.3% Asian. The Figure below illustrate the number of households per population group.



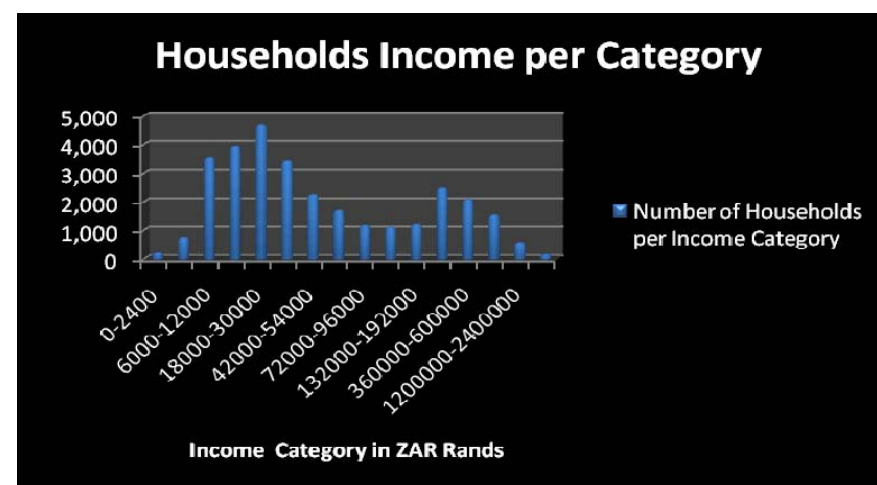
Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.3.6 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER INCOME CATEGORY

The Table and Figure below indicate that the highest number of households earning between R6000-00 – R30000-00 per annum, however a decline in households earning from R42000-00 to R132000-00 per annum.

The Figure below indicate that there exists a gap between households earning R30000-00 and R192000-00 per annum.

NUMBER HOUSEHOLDS PER INCOME CATEGORY	
0-2400	218
2400-6000	765
6000-12000	3,573
12000-18000	3,945
18000-30000	4,707
30000-42000	3,433
42000-54000	2,270
54000-72000	1,715
72000-96000	1,209
96000-132000	1,114
132000-192000	1,246
192000-360000	2,495
360000-600000	2,095
600000-1200000	1,564
1200000-2400000	589
2400000+	165
Total	31,102



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.4 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

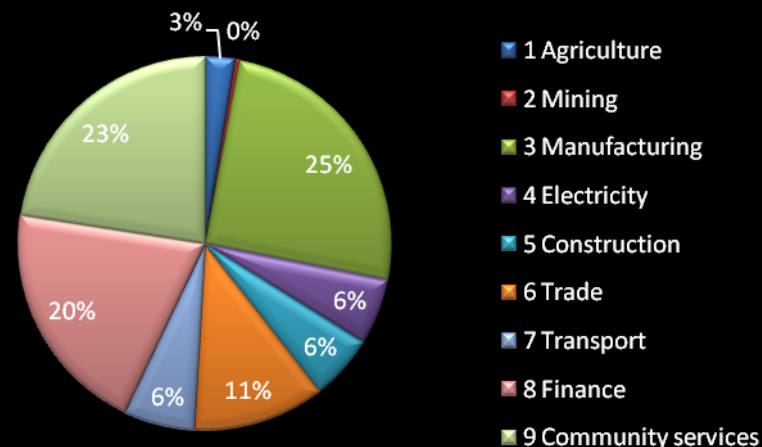
2.4.1 SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. The lowest contributing sector to the district's GVA was the mining sector, indicating that mining is not active in the Midvaal municipality. The table below illustrates the contribution of the three (3) sectors to the total district economy.

Sectoral Analysis - 2009	
Primary Sector	
Agriculture	2.6%
Mining	0.4%
Secondary Sector	
Manufacturing	25.1%
Electricity	5.7%
Construction	5.7%
Tertiary Sector	
Trade	11.4%
Transport	6.1%
Finance	20.4%
Community services	22.5%
Total Industries	100.0%

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Sectoral composition Midvaal Local Municipality, 2009



Source: Global Insight, 2009)

- Primary Sector**

The primary sector of the economy consists of the agricultural as well as the mining sectors. Mining contributes 0.4% while agriculture contributes 2.6 % to the Midvaal LM GVA and together contributing 3.0%.

- Secondary Sector**

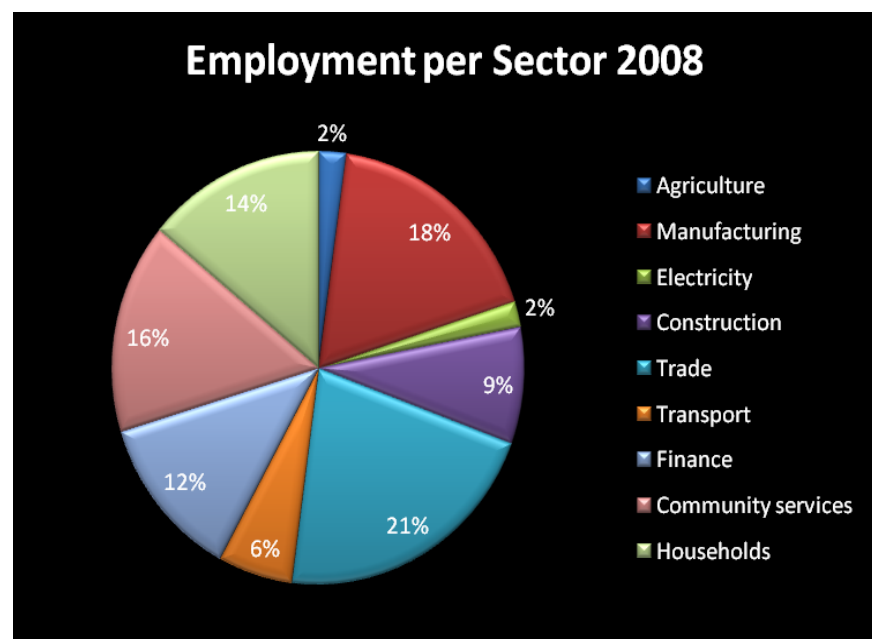
The secondary sector of the economy consists of manufacturing, electricity and construction. The manufacturing sector is the second

largest contributor to the Midvaal Local Municipality's economy, which contributes 36.5% overall. Manufacturing contributes 25.1% followed by Electricity and Construction both contributing 5.7%

- **Tertiary Sector**

The tertiary sector is basically the services sector as well as the governmental sector which contributes 60.4% to the Midvaal LM GVA.

2.4.2 EMPLOYMENT



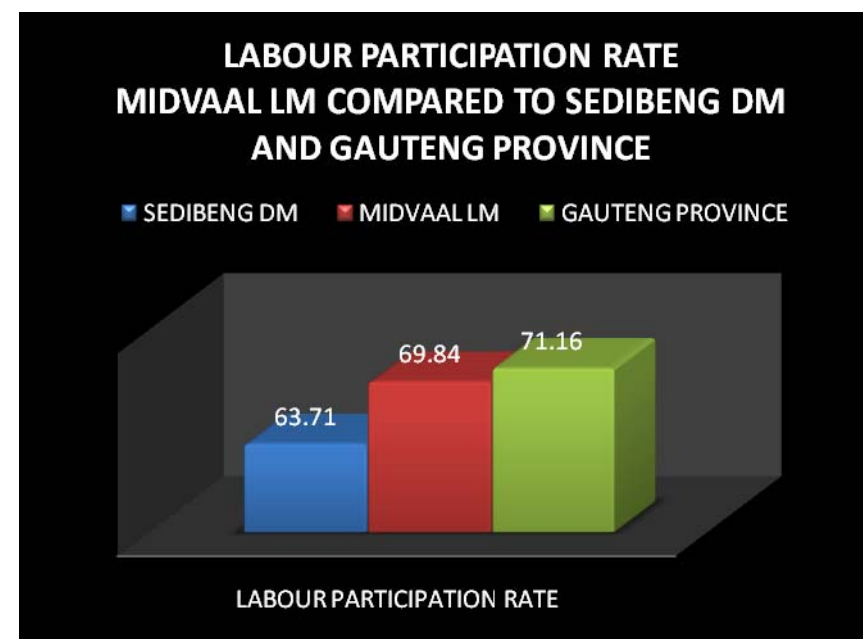
(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

The abovementioned figure illustrate that the mayor employment sectors are finance followed by manufacturing and the lowest employment sector is agricultural.

2.4.3 LABOUR

ENTITY	POPULATION (15-64 YEARS)	LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE
MIDVAAL LM	46 068	32 176	69.84
SEDIBENG DM	556 028	354 242	63.71
GAUTENG PROVINCE	6 400 482	4 554 389	71.16

Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey



Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey

Labour-force participation rate refers to the number of people in work and unemployed who actively are seeking work, as a proportion of a specified baseline population.

The participation rate is important in determining the number of individuals who are willing to work, are working, or are actively looking for work. Those who have no interest in working are not included in the participation rate.

The labour force participation rate for Midvaal is nearly as high as that of Gauteng and much higher than that of Sedibeng DM.

2.4.4 LABOUR DEPENDENCY

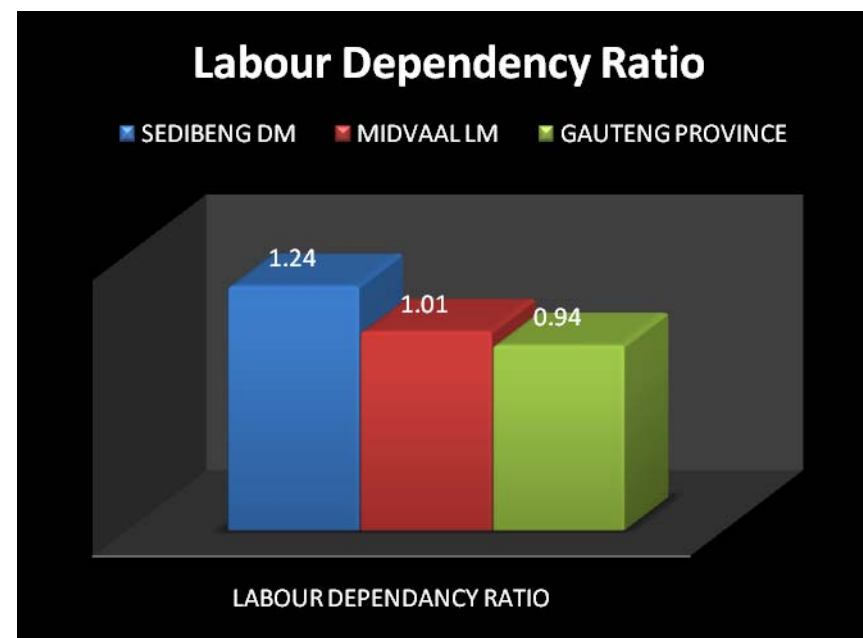
ENTITY	POPULATION	LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR DEPENDANCY RATIO
MIDVAAL LM	64641	32176	1.01
SEDIBENG DM	794611	354242	1.24
GAUTENG PROVINCE	8837172	4554389	0.94

Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey

The ratio between the number of people in a population between the ages of 15 and 64 and the dependent population: children (0-14) and elderly people (65 and over). It is used as a rough way of quantifying the ratio between the economically active population and those they must support.

This indicator gives insight into the amount of people of non-working age compared to the number of those of working age. A high ratio means those

of working age - and the overall economy - face a greater burden in supporting the aging population.



Source: Stats SA 1996 census and 2007 Community Survey

Midvaal and Gauteng as on average a lower dependency ratio than Sedibeng District and relates to the higher participation rates indicated in the figure above.

This could also be an indication of the fact that Midvaal and Gauteng has on average a smaller percentage of people older than 64 years of age.

2.4.5 UNEMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

South Africa has a very high unemployment rate. In September 2007, the official unemployment rate nationally was 23%. This is based on a narrow definition that includes only those adults who had actively looked but failed to find work in the four weeks preceding the survey.

An expanded definition of unemployment, which includes working-age adults who are unemployed but did not actively look for work in the month preceding the survey (referred to as “discouraged work-seekers”), gives a much higher, and more accurate, indication of unemployment: in September 2007 the Labour Force Survey found that some 7.4 million working-age adults were unemployed according to the expanded definition (i.e. they wanted to work but were not actively looking).

Two-thirds were women, predominantly in their 20s and early 30s – the child-bearing years. Another 9.8 million people were “not economically active” in that they were studying, disabled, ‘housewives’, stayed at home by choice, and so on.

The extent to which unemployment affects children is demonstrated by this indicator, which shows how many children have an employed adult living in the same house, and conversely, how many children live in households where there is no adult income earner at all.

Having an adult with a job in a household is important because of the resources that wages bring into a family, and the kind of stability and security that wage employment brings. Apart from providing regular income, benefits can include health insurance, unemployment insurance, and

maternity leave. There may be many parents who work away from where their children live, who send money to their children’s parent or caregivers at home. The fact that a working parent is living elsewhere means that they have two households to support.

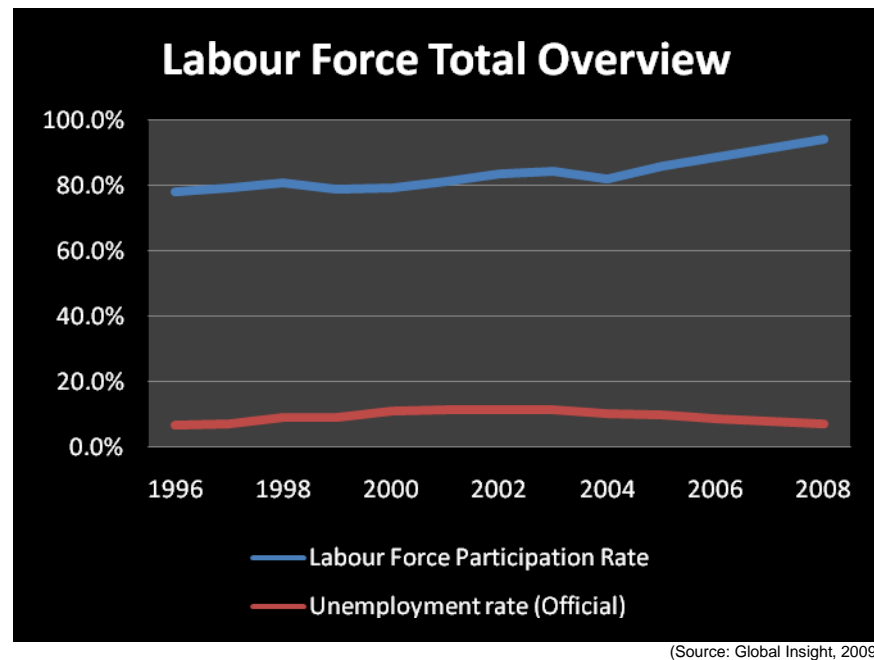
In 2007, some 62% of children in South Africa lived in households with at least one working adult. The other 38% (nearly 7 million children) live in households where no adults are working.

There has been little change from 2002 to 2007, with the proportion of children who live in unemployed households hovering around 40%, despite a decrease in the official unemployment rate from 30% to 23% over the same period.

This indicator is very closely related to the income poverty indicator, in that provinces with relatively high proportions of children living in unemployed households also have high rates of child poverty.

The Eastern Cape and Limpopo have the highest rates of unemployment, and the largest proportions of children living in poverty. While 88% of children in the Western Cape and 82% in Gauteng are co-resident with at least one working adult, only 51% of children in the Eastern Cape and 41% in Limpopo have an adult income-earner living with them.

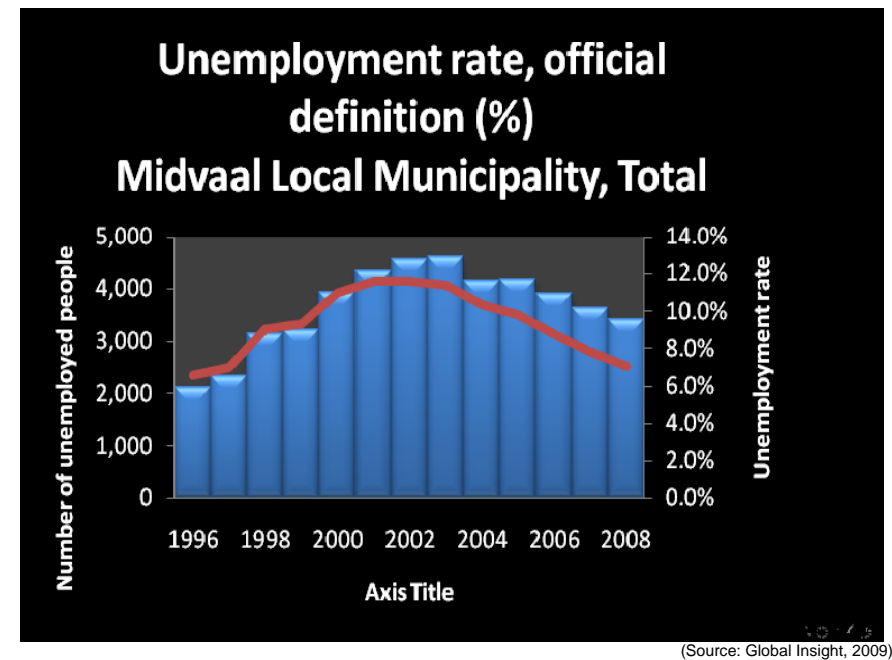
2.4.6 LABOUR FORCE OVERVIEW



In term of the abovementioned Figure that there exists a clear relation ship exist between the unemployment rate and labour force. It is evident that unemployment has a gradual decline, however after 2004 the labour force participation rate increased, which directly influence the unemployment rate.

This can possible also be linked with new investment in the area in terms of residential as well as business developments.

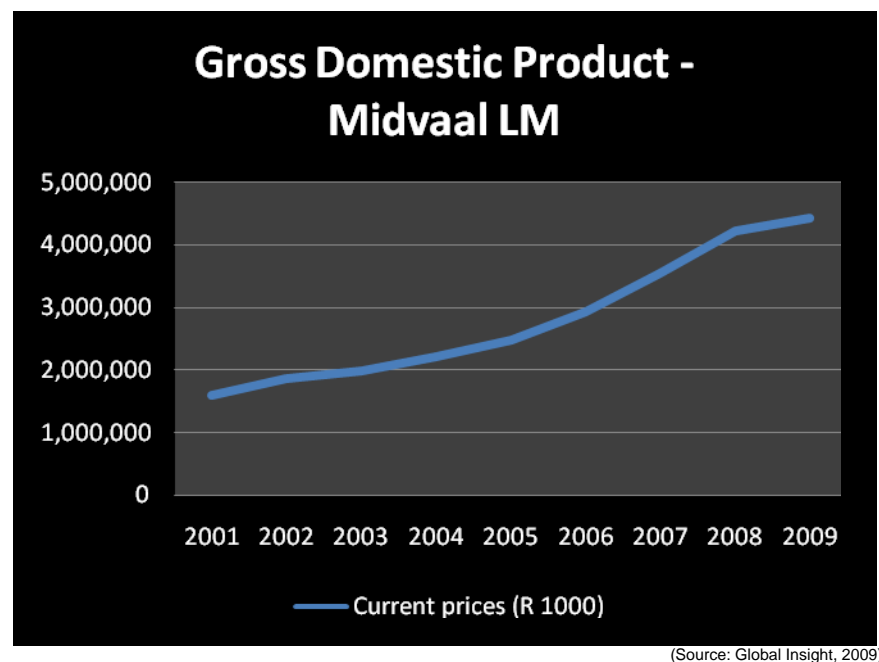
2.4.7 UNEMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW



The above mentioned Figure illustrate that there is a definite decline in the unemployment rate as from 2002 onwards.

This can be justified by the number of business investment within the Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction, several new business have invested during the last few years in the Midvaal LM's area which created employment opportunities to the local community.

2.4.8 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



The above Figure gives us an analysis of Midvaal LM's GDP. The figure indicate a constant increase from 2001 to 2009, this can be linked to investment within the Midvaal LM's area of jurisdiction.

2.4.9 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to

communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living.

The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0, indicating no human development.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	0.52	0.53	0.45	0.47
White	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.87
Coloured	0.60	0.62	0.55	0.49
Asian	0.77	0.76		
Total	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.56

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

In terms of the above mentioned table it can be stated that Midvaal LM in comparison and relation to the other Local Municipalities within Sedibeng DM the highest HDI thus a more well balanced society in general.

2.4.10 GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing).

In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0, 25 to 0, 70.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	0.59	0.58	0.54	0.66
White	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46
Coloured	0.66	0.66	0.66	
Asian	0.54	0.54		
Total	0.67	0.64	0.73	0.72

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

In light of the above table it can be stated that there exists a high imbalance in terms of overall income spread.

2.4.11 POVERTY RATE

The number of people in poverty is the number of people living in households that have an income less than the poverty income.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	45.2%	47.6%	23.1%	41.8%
White	5.4%	4.6%	4.8%	12.8%
Coloured	16.9%	19.9%	8.1%	7.6%
Asian	5.7%	5.0%	2.2%	13.0%
Total	38.4%	41.0%	17.2%	37.0%

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

The poverty threshold, or poverty line, is thus the minimum level of income deemed necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living in a given country. In practice, like the definition of poverty, the official or common

understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed counties than in developing countries. The percentage of people in poverty is the percentage of these people relative to the total regional population. It should be noted that the poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to the size of that household. The larger the household, the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

2.4.12 POVERTY GAP

A shortcoming of the poverty rate as an indicator of poverty is that it does not give any indication of the *depth* of poverty i.e. how far the poor households are below the poverty income level. Here, the poverty gap proves useful in that it measures the difference between each poor household's income and the poverty line.

It thus measures the depth of poverty of each poor household. In other words, how much extra all of the poor households would have to earn to raise themselves up to the minimum living level.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	530	460	25	46
White	17	11	3	4
Coloured	5	4	0	0
Asian	1	1	0	0
Total	553	475	28	50

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.4.13 MIGRATIONS

Growth in population is influenced through a triangulation of fertility (babies that are born), mortality (deaths) and migration (people moving in and out of the area). Migration plays an important role, especially in Gauteng, the largest recipient of in-migration in South Africa. Yet, unlike Gauteng as a whole Midvaal is no longer a major recipient of new migrants and there are indications that young people are leaving the area to look for better work opportunities elsewhere in the Gauteng Province and the other Provinces.

Historical patterns of migration into Midvaal LM area came from Johannesburg and Free State, as this area/region is the first stop into Gauteng. Major migration into the area comes primarily from farm dwellers and poor people from rural areas, who migrate because of all sorts of abuses in the farms, thus migrate to seek better opportunities, especially jobs, better wages, improved amenities and housing as well as security of tenure.

The current trends of migration at present show that the majority of people coming to this area are people involved in the manufacturing sector or service sector, due the following possible scenarios :

- New business investment within the Midvaal LM, creating employment opportunities;
- People that in the past commuted from Johannesburg to Midvaal tends to seek housing within Midvaal to be located closer to their employment, in order to avoid the traffic congestion on the overall road network of Gauteng.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

2.5.1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

2.5.1.1 CLIMATE

The climate of Midvaal is characteristic of the Highveld. It has warm summers with showers and thunderstorms commonly occurring in the late afternoon with rainfalls that vary between 700mm and 800mm. The area's Highveld climate contributes positively towards the increase of its agricultural and tourism potential. The winters are cool and dry.

2.5.1.2 ATMOSPHERE

Air pollution is a major concern as a result of Midvaal's locality in southern Gauteng. Midvaal is situated south of the mining belt in Johannesburg, which results in dust being blown over the area from the mining activities. Further causes of air pollution are the industries situated in Johannesburg, the East Rand and within the Sedibeng District, as well as smoke from open fires.

An Environmental Management Plan for the Midvaal Local Municipality was formulated in conjunction with Gauteng Department Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD previously known as Gauteng Department of Agricultural, Conservation and Environment (GDARD)). The Environmental Management Plan for Midvaal was approved and is currently being implemented.

2.5.1.3. TOPOGRAPHY

Sedibeng District's topography is gentle with the elevation above sea level varying from 1500m to over 1800m at the top of the Suikerbosrand which is the highest point in Gauteng. The major topographical highest points in the east and north of the districts are the Ventersdorp lavas and Witwatersrand quartzite. The gentle slopes make it possible to develop an integrated, cost-effective urban environment.

The topographical features provide the potential for the introduction of passive recreational activities. The ridges are considered environmentally sensitive and any new development should be carefully considered.

2.5.1.4 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

The Midvaal area is located south of the sub-continental divide (viz. the Witwatersrand Ridge). Rain falling on the southern part of the divide, flows via the Vaal River into the Atlantic Ocean, while rain falling north of the divide flows via the Jukskei and Crocodile Rivers into the Indian Ocean.

The Vaal River Basin is the main hydrological system in the Sedibeng region and the tributaries of this river are non-perennial as a result of the dry weather in the area. The Vaal Dam is presently the most important source of water in Gauteng and has a water capacity of 2 536 million cubic metres. It supplies the mining, industrial, agricultural and other activity sectors in the region and in Gauteng as far as Rustenburg.

A problem facing the hydrological system is the polluting of the water from urban and industrial run-off.

The Klip River is an important feature, landscaping the Midvaal area and currently provides a habitat for birds and small animals. The river course could also be used for various recreational activities and tourist attractions if developed in a sustainable and responsible manner.

At present the quality of the water is a major concern as:

- ❖ Three municipal sewerage effluent plants as well as ERWAT dispose water into the river;
- ❖ Water from the outflows from stormwater systems is disposed into the river;
- ❖ The outflow from sewerage works also disposes into the river; and
- ❖ The spillage of sewerage into the system.

This significantly increases the flow rate of the river and leads to the erosion of riverbanks, canalization, loss of surrounding wetlands and a reduction in the retention period in reed beds and wetlands necessary for purification.

People use the river as a source of water and recreation. Quality checks on the water are only done on request if someone reports foul odours, dead fish or other concerns. This could cause a major problem and may even lead to a cholera problem. A management system for the Klip River needs to be formulated and implemented.

2.5.1.5 FAUNA AND FLORA

The region falls within the Grassland Biome, which covers the high central plateau of South Africa. Approximately one-third of the mammal species in South Africa occur in the biome.

Most of the area is covered by Cymbopogon Themeda Veld Type 48b, Northern Variation. Setaria grass species and Themeda and Eragrostis species dominate this veld type. Naturally occurring trees and shrubs are limited to specialised niches, such as riverine fringes.

The North-Eastern area is covered by Babenveld type 61b, which is underlain by the Venterdorp lava. This is a sour, unpalatable grassveld, which typically includes Trachypogon, Tristachya, Setaria and Eragrostis grass species. Trees and shrubs, such as Protea and Caffra, Acacia Caffra and Celtis Caffra African, are common along rocky hills and ridges.

No information is currently available on endangered species or biodiversity in the area.

2.5.1.6 SENSITIVE AREAS

The following information was received from the Gauteng Provincial Government : Gauteng Department Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) indicating the various sensitive areas located throughout the Midvaal area.

○ **Confirmed Red Data Species**

Red Data species have been identified and are considered to be endangered. The confirmed species are species that have been identified in the field and of which samples have been captured for reference and scientific purposes.

The specific specie may not be named for safety and conservational purposes.

Confirmed Red Data Species

Bird Species:

Identified in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

Bullfrog Species:

Identified in a small area in the northwestern region of Midvaal.

Invertebrate Species:

Small groups were identified throughout the Midvaal area. The biggest concentration was found in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

Plant Species:

A few scattered plant species were identified throughout Midvaal. The biggest concentrations occurring in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and Vaal Marina (located adjacent to the Vaal Dam).

○ **Habitat Models**

The identified areas are considered to be suitable habitats for various plant, mammal and invertebrate species but have not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Habitat Models

Plant Habitat Model:

An area was identified in the Suikerbosrand area as well as the Vaal Marina area.

Mammal Habitat Model:

An area was identified in close proximity to the central western border of Midvaal.

Invertebrate Habitat Model:

This area was identified in the northwestern “corner” of Midvaal.

○ **Ridges and Wetlands**

Wetlands occur on soil structures that are inundated with water for a significant period of time in a year. They occur along non-perennial rivers that are dry for a part of the year.

Ridges:	Wetlands:
Ridges are dispersed throughout the Midvaal area, mainly in a North-South direction.	Several wetlands are found throughout the Midvaal area and are mostly located along non-perennial rivers.

The ridges should be protected as part of the Open Space System as well as for potential archaeological finds. Historical sites exist in Gatsrand area just North of Midvaal. The Klip River watercourse drains into the Vaal River, which is the main water source for Gauteng.

It is important therefore that the quality of the river is maintained and taken care of. The river also has tourism potential and is a habitat for various birds and small animals.

○ **Protected Areas**

This is a protected area that may be a nature reserve, bird sanctuary, or conservancy, or any other area that needs formal protection for their biodiversity.

The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve has a formal nature reserve status and is thus protected by law.

A few areas surrounding this Nature Reserve, with tourism potential, do not have any formal protection.

2.1.5.7 GEOLOGY

There are 3 distinct geological areas in Midvaal:

- ❖ **Timeball Hill Formation.** Pediment from granite covers the thick shale. Schale is not very permeable and limits the use of pit latrines in the area. The formation is known for its properties for brick making (an opportunity that should be further investigated).
- ❖ **Vryheid Formation.** This formation consists of sandstone and shale that erodes into clay.
- ❖ **Klipriversberg Group.** This is a sub-humid, dry zone implying that residual soils are formed during erosion with expansion possibilities.

There are numerous shallow and easily accessible coal deposits in this area that have been prospected but not yet mined. Most of the good coal deposits occur in the lower lying areas, but are limited in extent, therefore the prospect for a single large mine is remote.

The development of coal mining in this area depends almost entirely on sustained local demand from nearby power stations and weighing this option against the opportunity offered by the tourism industry, with a less significant impact on the natural environment.

The Midvaal area is also known for dolomite which restricts possible densification or intensifying of land uses.

THE CHALLENGE

The Environmental Management Plan is of great importance to protect the natural resources and wildlife in the area. All development to adhere to the Midvaal Environmental Management Plan, in order to protect the high potential farm areas.

2.5.1.8 CONSERVANCIES

- **WHAT IS A CONSERVANCY?**

A conservancy is a vehicle for community-based conservation. It is a registered, voluntary association of land-owners and land-users who decide to cooperatively manage their natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner without necessarily changing the land-use of their properties.

(Community-based means communities within the conservancies and surrounding areas).

- **TYPES OF CONSERVANCIES**

- *Rural*
- *Urban*
- *School*
- *Industrial*
- *Informal Settlements*

- **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVANCIES OF SOUTH AFRICA NACSA**

The National Association of Conservancies of South Africa (NACSA) was established to:

- promote community-driven conservation nationally by supporting provincial conservancy associations
- Network with local and international bodies with similar aims.

NACSA's membership consists of two representatives from provincial conservancy associations plus co-opted members as needed.

Currently there are provincial conservancy associations in seven of the nine provinces. Through this network NACSA represents +-750 conservancies in South Africa. In total, these conservancies own and manage about 30 million hectares of land, five times what is in state-controlled conservation areas.

- **GAUTENG CONSERVANCY ASSOCIATION GCA**

The Gauteng Conservancy Association (GCA) was formed in February 2003 (in Midvaal) to promote conservation on private property in Gauteng and to give "teeth" to efforts to protect Gauteng's fast-disappearing greenbelt areas. It is an independent body recognised by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD). The GCA registers Conservancies on behalf of GDARD in Gauteng.

Conservancies have to deal with a multitude of problems: illegal mining activities, dumping of refuse, overgrazing, veldfires, game poaching, ill-planned Golfing estates, theft of plants and rocks, tree-cutting, alien vegetation - to name a few.

The momentum that the GCA has created is a sign that people at grassroots level need to network and support one another. The concept has moved way beyond the old idea of conservation as putting up a fence, putting in game and (preferably) removing people out of the equation.

We see it as community-driven conservation - people working towards protecting, conserving, restoring and growing whatever is valuable in their own neighbourhood.

The GCA received the Mail and Guardian Greening the Future Merit Award for Environmental Best Practice in the Not-for-Profit Organization Category in 2005.

It also received the NACSA Aardvark Gold Award for best environmental practice in a province in South Africa 2006

- **HERITAGE SITES**

It is important to mention here that heritage sites have been identified within the conservancies of the Midvaal and are being monitored by them. As mentioned in the NACSA constitution conservancies are not there to only conserve our natural resources but also the heritage of all the people of South Africa.

- **IMPORTANCE OF GRASSLANDS (THE DOMINANT HABITAT IN MIDVAAL)**

As Midvaal is predominately a grassland habitat it is important to ensure that they are recognised and protected.

There is a wide misconception that grasslands are less important, ecologically than forests or indeed single trees!

Primary grasslands have become an endangered habitat through irresponsible property development and lack of proper land management.

Our primary grasslands (that is, grasslands that have never been subject to any soil disturbance such as excavation, ploughing or soil erosion) carry relatively high to very high biodiversity, and often include rare, vulnerable or endangered species of both flora and fauna. Up to 80% of South Africa's grasslands have already been irreversibly transformed by forestry, agriculture and urban development. Less than 2% of the remaining 20% is under formal protection! It is within this context that we must manage these diminishing habitats responsibly and sustainably.

- **CONSERVANCIES IN THE MIDVAAL**

There are Eight Registered Conservancies situated in the Midvaal (Refer to the Spatial Development Framework for details).

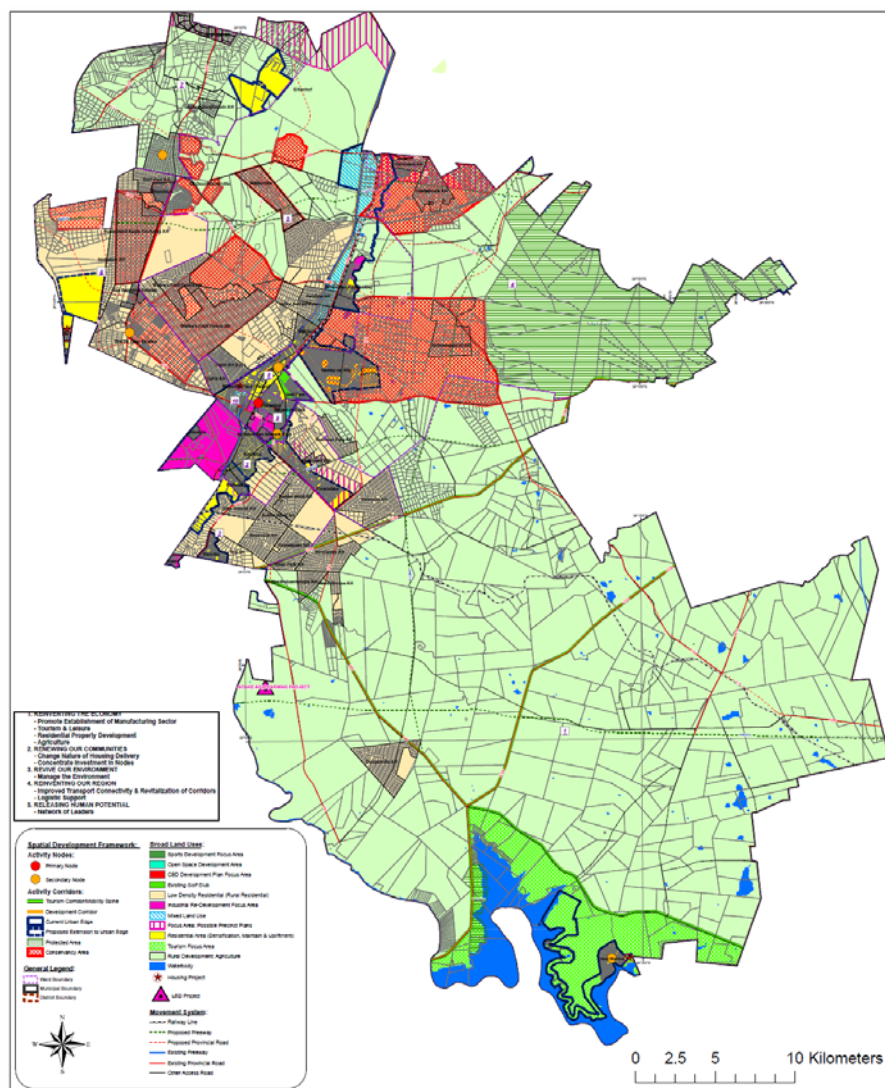
Our aim is to have green belts running from North to South and East to West in the Midvaal or at most to form conservancies in areas where the *GDARD conservation* has recognized important and irreplaceable sites.

HENLEY-ON-KLIP		
Establishment	Size	Type
06 September 1998	6894.2 hectares	Rural/Urban
Conservation Status	Irreplaceable sites in the South and West and important sites in the east bordering on Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve by <i>GDARD Conservation plan 2</i>	
Objective	The Klip River is a major concern as it has been recognised as one of South Africa's most polluted rivers. The Conservancy monitors water quality and regularly performs river clean-ups	
THORNTREE		
Establishment	Size	Type
01 April 1999	4571.68 hectares	Rural
Conservation Status	More than 50% of this conservancy has been recognised as important and irreplaceable by <i>GDARD Conservation plan 2</i>	
Objective	Thorntree Conservancy was established to look after the environmentally sensitive areas such as koppies situated in the middle of the conservancy which have been declared irreplaceable sites by the <i>GDARD conservation plan 2</i> . The conservancy monitors red data plants and invertebrates, and the Walkerville/ DeDeur landfill site on a regular basis.	

Achievements	Thorntree Conservancy received: The Meerkat Award for Best Overall Performing Conservancy in Gauteng in 2004 and 2005; The EWT Gold award for Best Biodiversity practice in a Gauteng Conservancy in 2006, and The Mail and Guardian Greening the Future Merit Award for Environmental Practice in the Not-for-Profit Organisation Category in 2006	
APPLE ORCHARDS		
Establishment	Size	Type
12 October 2002	1417.2 hectares	Rural
Conservation Status	A few important sites in the north of the Conservancy were recognised by <i>GDARD Conservation plan 2</i>	
Objective	The community of Apple Orchards, are recording data on indigenous plants and animals, as well as information of the challenges facing the human inhabitants of the Conservancy.	
Achievement	The Conservancy acts as an educative forum by being a channel for the acquisition and dissemination of environment-related information. It informs and educates local residents about living in ecologically sustainable	

	ways, incorporating identification of environmental problems and the possible solutions to those problems	
KLIPRIVIER SUIKERBOSCHRAND		
Establishment	Size	Type
01 March 2003	2949.86 hectares	Rural
Conservation Status	Most of the area in this conservancy has been recognised as irreplaceable sites by GDARD <i>Conservancy Plan 2</i> . It borders the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and has two rivers running through it, namely the Klip river and the Rietspruit. Regular rivers cleansups are run by the community.	
TSWELOPELE		
Establishment	Size	Type
18 June 2005	No information available at present	Informal Settlements
Conservancy Status (None)	This Conservancy was established by a few residents of Sicelo Shiceka west Meyerton. They have realised the importance of their environment and have planted trees and limit the number of dogs to attract wildlife (birds and mammals) back to the area. Many vegetable gardens have appeared. In May 2006 the conservancy received a certificate of the merit from Wilger Veld and Youth for their efforts.	

WELVERDIEND TRIANGLE		
Establishment	Size	Type
25 November 2005	1499.95 hectares	Rural
Conservation Status	This whole conservancy has been declared an important site by <i>GDARD Conservation Plan 2</i>	
Objective	This conservancy is situated south of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and consists conservation has shown great enthusiasm in protecting this area.	
Achievement	The conservancy received a Silver Award for Conservation from the GCA in May 2006	
KLIPKRAAL		
Establishment	Size	Type
9 January 2006	4200.00 hectares	Rural
Conservation Status	This conservancy is situated north-east of the Vaal Dam. It is a very important tourism site. They have hiking trails through unspoilt grassland and koppies. Educational institutions have used these conservancies in Gauteng and have grown one member to five members in this short time.	
DRUMBLADE		
Establishment	Size	Type
To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Rural
Conservation Status	This conservancy is situated North-East of Ohenimuri, West of the farm Waterval 150-IR.	



Above Map indicate the Conservancy areas within Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction.

2.5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Environmental quality has been an ongoing concern in the Midvaal Local Municipality for a number of years. In terms of the District Growth and Development Strategy through the pillar of “Reviving Our Environment” finally gives the Midvaal Local Municipality the means to comprehensively address this issue and ensure that its citizens live in an environment that supports a positive quality of life for them, their children and future generations.

The EPoA identified three priority areas for intervention to address major environmental challenges namely: only 3 are mentioned i.e. water, waste and air quality.

- **WATER POLLUTION**

Sedibeng including Midvaal LM is faced with serious water pollution challenges in river systems and water bodies, notably the Kliprivier and Blesbokspruit which are polluted from runoffs from industrial areas, townships and waste water treatment works.

The Kliprivier is one of the most polluted rivers in the Sedibeng District as a result of mining and industrial activities in the upper catchments, outside the borders of the Sedibeng. (Source: Strategic Environmental Focus 2008).

The state of Midvaal LM's surface and ground water quality is influenced by activities within and beyond the boundaries of Midvaal LM. External

pressures, emanating from mining and industrial activities on the East Rand (Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan and Springs), are major contributing factors to the current state of surface and ground water quality in Midvaal area.

The largest internal pressures are limited to the industrialised and urban areas in Meyerton. Rural areas in Midvaal where agricultural activities dominate, have a lesser, but nonetheless important, influence on the surface and ground water quality.

- **WASTE**

Sedibeng's history with regards to waste management is not that different to the South African situation in general. The issue of waste as with most local, provincial and national departments has many facets including economical, physical, social and political.

Waste management has traditionally taken place on an ad-hoc basis to meet the current needs, with very little foresight into the future needs of an ever-increasing population. Identification of landfill sites has generally taken the form of unplanned site location with little or no thought of design to reduce potential impacts to the environment, neighbouring communities, etc.

With the development of the minimum requirements by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) for waste disposal by landfill the identification of landfill sites now take a much more pro-active approach in

reducing further negative consequences related to an activity such as planning and design.

Local authorities in Sedibeng have indicated that they have neither sufficient funding nor adequate trained staff, to effectively plan and execute their waste management functions in a sustainable manner.

Communities have also not been involved in the identification of the landfills, which has resulted in community resistance and/or limited support. The level of services varied by area and in particular the previously disadvantaged areas have been left without proper waste management services.

- **AIR QUALITY**

Sedibeng District Municipality is generally characterized by poor air quality, particularly within the Emfuleni and Midvaal Municipalities. A series of studies undertaken over the years have clearly indicated the negative impact of pollution on the health of people living and working in the area. As a result the Vaal area (including Emfuleni and Midvaal) was declared a Priority Area in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act in 2006.

The proposed Highveld Priority Area will include Lesedi along with areas of Mpumalanga, effectively making the whole Sedibeng region a priority area in terms of known ambient air quality problems. Recent data from Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's (DEAT) air quality

monitoring stations in the Vaal shows particulate matter as being the key problem, with levels well over international standards. (Source: EPoA Version 0.2, 2nd October 2007).

2.6 INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION AND FINANCE

2.6.1 INTERNAL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CAPACITY

The organisational structure of the Midvaal Local Municipality is tabled below:

The Municipal Manager heads the administrative component of the organisation. The organisation is divided into six departments, viz. Development & Planning, Finance, Engineering Services, Community Services, Protection Services and Corporate Services and Management Services (HR), which deal with the specific functions of the local authority.

The Midvaal Local Municipality has a total of 8 management position of which all are currently filled. Midvaal LM has a total of 590 positions of which 23 positions (positions from various department) are currently vacant, thus 3.89% of Midvaal LM positions are vacant.

Refer to Table of Organisational Structure and Vacancy information below.

MACRO STRUCTURE OF MIDVAAL DIVISIONAL FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES

EXECUTIVE MAYOR				SPEAKER			
Cllr. TK Nast				Cllr. R. Smit Office of the Speaker Ward Committees Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)			
MAYORAL COMMITTEE							
MMC: CONSUMER SERVICES		MMC: COMMUNITY SERVICES		MMC: SUPPORT AND FINANCE SERVICES			
Cllr. M.Hack		Cllr. C.P. Hartman		Cllr. P. Hutcheson			
MUNICIPAL MANAGER							
CONSUMER SERVICES		COMMUNITY SERVICES		SUPPORT SERVICES			
Executive Director: Development & Planning	Executive Director: Engineering Services	Executive Director: Social Services	Executive Director: Protection Services	Executive Director: Finance	Executive Director: Corporate Services	Executive Director: Management Services	
Economic Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LED▪ MIR▪ SMME▪ Local Agenda 2▪ Gender Development GIS Tourism Building Environment Town Planning IDP Building Control & Illegal Structures Sale of Council Land Environmental Affairs Agricultural Affairs Land Use & Development Housing Law Enforcement & Land Invasion	Roads & Storm Water Water & Sanitation Electricity Street Lights Mechanical Workshop	Municipal Health Services Libraries Indigence, elderly, disabled & unemployment Sports & Recreation Social Development Grass Cutting Street Trees Parks & Cemeteries Waste Management Primary Health Care (PHC)	Fire & Emergency Services Crime Prevention By-laws Traffic Control Street Signs, marking & names Informal Trading & Markets	Billing & Revenue Credit Control Rates Tenders Budget & Expenditure Valuations Asset & Risk Management Indigent Admin	Marketing Anti-Corruption Performance Management Internal Audit Legal Secretarial Services Corporate Services Elections IT Office of the Speaker	HIV Workplace Human Resource Labour Relations LLF Disciplinary Action Skills development Training Employment Equity Gender Equity Occupational Health & Safety EAP	

• **MANAGEMENT POSITIONS**

SNR MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION	FILLED / VACANT
Municipal Manager	Filled
Executive Director: Corporate Services	Filled
Executive Director: Financial Services	Filled
Executive Director: Protection Services	Filled
Executive Director: Community Services	Filled
Executive Director: Engineering Services	Filled
Executive Director: Development & Planning	Filled
Executive Director: Management Services	Filled
Total	8
DIRECTORS	FILLED / VACANT
Director: Auxiliary Services	Filled
Director: Development & Planning	Filled
Director: Income	Filled
Director: Expenditure	Filled
Director: PMU	Filled
Director: Electrical & Mechanical	Filled
Chief Traffic Officer	Filled
Chief Fire Officer	Filled
Director: SRAC	Filled
Director: Waste Management	Filled
Director: Legal	Filled

DIRECTORS	FILLED / VACANT
Director Office of the Executive Mayor	Vacant (will be filled 01/01/10)
Director: Civil Engineering	Filled
Total	13

TOTAL NUMBER OF VACANCIES

Department	Vacant Position	Section
Corporate Services	Admin Officer PMS	
	Typist	
	Marketing Officer	
Management Services	Systems Data Capturer (Admin Support Assistant)	Labour Relations
Protection Services	None	
Community Services	Secretary	Admin
	Snr. Librarian	Libraries
	General Worker	Environmental Health
	Tractor Driver x4	Parks
	Machine Operator x2	Parks
	Truck Driver	Waste Management
Finance	Clerk Creditors/Admin	Expenditure
	Accountant x2	Income
	Cashier	Income

Department	Vacant Position	Section
Development & Planning	Admin Officer	Housing
	Community Liaison Officer	LED
	Building Drain Inspector	Building Control
	Town Planner	Land Use
Engineering Services	Complaints Desk Officer	Admin
	Special Workman	Water & Purification
	Plumber	Water & Purification
	Snr. Engineering Technician	Roads
	Special Workman	Roads
	Electrician x4	Electrical
Total		24

2.6.2 FINANCIAL CAPACITY

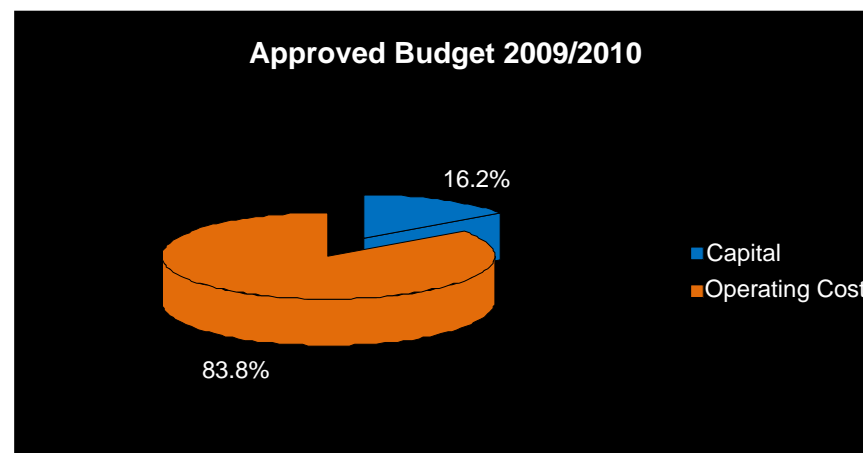
The budget holds great importance in terms of the allocation of funds to certain projects. It is important therefore not to create a mere “*wish list*” within the IDP, but a project list that is realistic and have a funding source. The approved 2009/2010 Capital budget for the Midvaal Local Municipality totalled about R77 685 850 with about R 66 800 000 allocated towards infrastructure expenditure, and R10 858 850 towards Community Assets.

Funding consists of External Loans 56.3%, Grants 42.6% and Capital Replacement Reserve (Income/Investments and Bulk Contribution) 1.2%.

The highest expenditure is towards roads and stormwater followed by sewer and water respectively.

Most of the funds are budgeted for sewer services, civil engineering (including housing reticulation), water and electrical services.

The primary source of income for Midvaal is the sale of services. This is therefore an important function and responsibility of the Midvaal Municipality, which should be retained to ensure sustained income and sound high payment levels towards services. This is essential to maintain the financial situation of the municipality. The largest proportion of the operating budget is spent on general expenditure, which includes the day to day functioning and administration of the municipality.



Over the longer term, the intention would be to achieve a balance between capital and operating expenditure. The intention is to achieve a more equal allocation between capital and operational expenditure over the five-year period. This will ensure a balance between investment to create new infrastructure and allow for growth, with the maintenance of existing infrastructure and ensuring sufficient operational capacity.

2.6.3 COMMUNITY ISSUES/NEEDS

- An important issue raised by the community during the IDP review process is the fact that the Midvaal Municipal offices are not accessible for disabled individuals. The proposed changes should include changing the entrance and exit points of the municipal offices, the provision of a lift and changes to the ablution facilities.
- More convenient and accessible “easy-pay” systems, such as those found in supermarkets and selected stores, could possibly allow for improved revenue receipt of property tax and electricity and water accounts.
- The need for an effective and visible performance management system was identified. The community would like to be informed with regards to the implementation of the progress of the IDP projects.

THE CHALLENGE

The sound financial state of the Midvaal Local Municipality should be maintained and its institutional capacity must be increased. A balance between capital and operational expenditure is therefore required and the maintenance of the high levels of service payments. It is essential that the existing rates base should be protected. A PMS has been implemented.

2.7 TOURISM/MARKETING

2.7.1 TOURISM ELEMENTS

The Midvaal Local Municipality has a diverse tourism resource base including historical, cultural and natural resources.

a) HISTORICAL TOURISM PRODUCT ELEMENTS

The study area featured in the history pertaining to the Boer War of 1890's. A few historical sites are located in the study area and some of the better-known sites include:

The Danie Theron Monument: Final Grave of the Boer Scout Commander and his fiancée

The Witkop Blockhouse: Mini Forts built by the British engineers

to protect the rail route from the Boers in the Anglo Boer War

The Paardeberg Battle site: Site of key Anglo Boer war battle

Keyter family grave sites: Gravesites of the Keyter family whom were involved in the Anglo Boer War in the battles and skirmishes around Heidelberg.

b) CULTURAL TOURISM PRODUCT ELEMENTS

The study area has a few cultural tourism product elements. These are located in the Meyerton and Henley-on-Klip environs and offered a broad range of traditional sources.

c) NATURE BASED TOURISM PRODUCT ELEMENTS

The study area has a variety of nature based tourism product elements ranging from nature reserves to wildlife. The nature-based attractions can be categorized as follows:

- **Nature Reserves**

Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Situated in the Suikerbosrand hills this 1 300 hectare reserve offers daytrips

and overnight hut accommodation for game viewing, hiking and bird watching.

Thorntree Conservancy: Located in the Walkerville area the conservancy provides hiking, horse riding and mountain biking as well as bird watching and general nature activities.

- **Rivers and Dams**

The main rivers in the study area are the Klip River and the Vaal River. The Vaal dam on the Vaal River is the main source of water based tourism activity. A number of yacht clubs are found on the northern banks of the dam of which 43.7km falls within the study area. The dam offers a number of recreational activities including power boating, various forms of sailing including keelboat yachts, fishing and walking trails around the perimeter.

- **Fauna and Flora**

The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve is the main location of fauna and flora attractions in the study area. Bird watching and hiking trails amongst the game attracts day-trippers from the rest of Gauteng.

The Thorntree conservancy also offers bird watching but the focus is more on hunting bird species including shrikes and owls. An extensive collection

of indigenous plants proteas and other wild flowers are found in the conservancy.

2.7.2 REGIONAL TOURISM ORGANISATION

The Sedibeng has appointed ATS consultant (Abavakashi Tourism Services CC) in order to facilitate the formulation of a Tourism Institutional Framework as well as the establishment of a Regional Tourism Association (Legal Entity).

The project consists of the following objectives:

- To provide the key tourism movers and shakers in the Sedibeng area with the knowledge tools that they need as they move towards the establishment of a tourism institutional framework for the District;
- To facilitate negotiations within the three stakeholder groupings (Local Municipality, Private Tourism Operators, Community) around roles and responsibilities required to manage the tourism system in the Sedibeng area;
- To provide the local consultant / tourism operators with the knowledge tools to participate in this process.

In order to achieve the above mentioned several multi-stakeholder training workshops were held on the 20th May 2009 at Plaaskombuis in Meyerton, which was attended by the Development and Planning representatives of the Midvaal Local Municipality, as well as stakeholders from the private sector.

Sedibeng DM has tendered for the appointment of a consultancy firm which will establish the legal entity (Regional Tourism Organisation) for the regional as a whole..The appointment is still awaited.

2.8 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The local economy is highly sensitive to the dynamics of the steel and metal manufacturing industry, mostly because of large firms of this nature being located within the Midvaal and greater Sedibeng district. Almost all economic sectors showed a growth higher than the national growth rate since 2001, and this is expected to continue in this way for some years.

Building activities in Midvaal has since mid 2003 increased drastically and with current trends and national positive economic outlook, combined the marketing efforts, it is anticipated that the huge growth period will continue for some time to come even if interest rates are expected to rise. The Midvaal area has shown huge increases in property values from a very low base. Property prices are set to increase even more to be in line with property values in adjacent areas as well as with the rest of Gauteng.

An empirical survey of Midvaal businesses reveals that most individuals feel that the economic climate is improving and they do not plan to relocate out of the area. They are mostly satisfied with Midvaal Municipality's management of the local area. However, they are concerned about crime and safety issues. Some of the other issues that should be addressed are parking accessibility and communication from the

Municipality (especially as regards power cuts or failures). In order to retain and expand existing businesses, respondents suggested addressing crime, reducing property tariffs, introducing attractive incentives, and improving Meyerton's image.

2.8.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC PROJECT WITHIN MIDVAAL LM

The following LED related projects are in process or have been completed:

SICELO EARLY LEARNING CENTRE

Project Description	Poverty alleviation, job creation and social development project.
Project Location	Ward 8 – Sicelo Township
Project Partners	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM), EPWP and Samancor
Progress to Date	The centre has been completed, handed over to Municipality and officially launched on the 11 th January 2008. The centre is built on portions 252, 253, 254, 255 and 279 of Erf 202 Meyerton Farms Township; an item is submitted to Council for the appointment of a land surveyor to work on consolidation of the stands.
Challenge	The centre management is awaiting the consolidation of the above mentioned portions required
Recommendation	Surveyor appointed to submit the consolidation application of stands.

LAKESIDE MULTI PURPOSE CENTRE

Project Description	Job creation, poverty alleviation and social development project.
Project Location	Ward 6 (Lakeside Estate, Stand No 1187)
Project Partners	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
Professional Resource Team	Midvaal LED Officer, EPWP Extension Officers, Project Manager (s2a), Project CLO,
Progress to Date	Building Plans have been submitted to the MLM Building Control Section, which was approved. The contractors are currently on site constructing the Multi Purpose Centre on stand 1187 Lakeside Estate to the value of R8,0mil.

SMME DATA BASE

Project Description	Poverty Alleviation and economic empowerment
Project Location	All Wards
Progress to Date	This project has the aim to list all SMME's within Midvaal, to train them and lastly to promote them in order to allow SMME's to enter the formal economy. The SMME database is reviewed and updated annually; SMME's within Midvaal Local Municipality will be requested to submit their profile so as to be listed on the database.

The Department of Labour is contacted on a regular basis in order to provide training for such people.

BANTU BONKE HYDROPONICS & POULTRY FARMING PROJECT

Project Description	Poverty alleviation, job creation and economic empowerment project.
Project Location	Ward 1- Bantu-Bonke Village, Panforntein Farm
Project Partners	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM), Rand Water Foundation (RWF), German Econ. Dev. Services (GEDS), National Dev. Agency (NDA) and the Bantu-Bonke Community
Professional Resource Team	Isaac Mgidi (Project Manager – Magidi Agric. Dev), Angie Phaliso – RWF, Solly Setlodi – NDA, Ntswaki Matlhare – MLM,
Project Meetings Schedule	Monthly Meetings are held & facilitated by the Project Manager.
Progress to Date	The project has commenced with a total budget of R6 million. Project partners included Rand Water Foundation, German Development Services and NDA. Currently the project is funded by Rand Water Foundation, German Development Services and recently NDA has come on board. Magidi Agricultural Development is the appointed project managers of the project. Ten tunnels have been erected for planting of cucumber that is transported to

Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market, the site is fenced, water and electricity is connected. Ongoing capacity building is conducted by the Department of Labour through the Vereeniging office. The agricultural cooperatives development is established.

To date the project has created 20 permanent jobs for the community of Bantu-Bonke. Drawings for the building of offices, pack house and the ablution block are submitted at the building control department for approval. Midvaal Council has approved the installation of a Bio-Mite sewerage purification plant and also made a contribution of R85 000.00 towards the plant.

The Bio-Mite treatment plant total cost is R158, 260.00. Midvaal Local Municipality contribution will be R85, 000.00 and the remaining amount of R73 260,00 was paid by Rand Water Foundation with an agreement that the system will remain the asset of Midvaal Local Municipality, however installed at Bantu-Bonke until a formal sewer system have been installed, whereby the Bio-Mite treatment plant may be re allocated to a settlement in need of such system.

Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of township for Bantu-Bonke – Legalise Informal Township. - Lack of services infrastructure - Ownership (Joint Community Ownership) - Security of Tenure
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SIYABONGA AFRICA BAKERY INITIATIVE

Project Description	Job creation, poverty alleviation and economic empowerment project.
Project Location	Mamello (Ward 1), Sicelo Township (Ward 10) and Lakeside Estates (Ward 6)
Project Partners	Midvaal Local Municipality and Siyabonga Africa.
Progress to Date	<p>Siyabonga Africa Bakery is a job creation and poverty alleviation project that was implemented in Ekurhuleni in 2004 by Absa. To date the project has educated over 300 people country wide in Mini Bakery skills and have placed over 1000 gas operated ovens.</p> <p>Two groups of three beneficiaries each are identified in Ward 1 and 6, however a proposal has been submitted to Siyabonga Africa for the third group from Sicelo as the community showed great interest and a need for this kind of initiative.</p> <p>The use of container policy was approved by Council and the donation for 3 containers has been submitted to Private Businesses /</p>

	Companies within Midvaal through the Community Chest committee for the donation of containers for the bakery project.
Challenges	<p>No facility/building where the project can operate from – sites have been identified in conjunction with Wards Councillor.</p> <p>No funding to purchase containers & equipment – funding to be outsourced</p>

2.8.2 GAUTENG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

GEDA has a mandate role regarding the constitutional mandate of the local government, namely to support and facilitate so as to enable local government to create an environment that is conducive towards the realization of local government's objects, and is also mandated to attract and stimulate investments intended to bring about and/or achieve economic development, poverty alleviation and job creation. The before mentioned investments take place at a local government level. Therefore, the ability to realize economic development, investment attraction, poverty alleviation and job creation depends on local government's economic strategy, administrative policies and the management practices applied by local government officials.

GEDA assists with the development of the Midvaal Local Municipality's Local Economic Development ("LED") strategies that are aligned to its

Integrated Development Plans (“IDP”) and as such its relationship with the Municipality is governed by these objectives.

Midvaal Local Municipality is a local government whose objects are to, inter alia, provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; to promote social and economic development; to promote safe and healthy environment; and to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government. Midvaal Local Municipality and GEDA have had discussions and identified their respective policies strategies’ synergies, and that local governments should be governed by these objectives; and wish to cooperate in the development and alignment of IDP strategies with LED policies as set forth and on the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

2.9 HOUSING

Midvaal Local Municipality has embarked on a survey that was conducted during April, May and June 2009 for collecting information throughout all 10 Wards within the Midvaal Municipal area of jurisdiction on the following;

- Quantity of grouped informal structures in each area of every Ward
- Registration of occupants in Informal structures

The table below indicate the number of informal housing and the locations.

Settlement	No. of shacks
Alewynspoort - Harold	73
Alewynspoort - Kromdraai	31
Alewynspoort - Plot 40	5
Badfontein 348 IR - Plot 4	4
Boitumelo	130
Plot 4 Boltonwold - Sporong	12
Plot 103 Boltonwold - Mohlakeng	21
Plot 135 Boltowold - Dustin	27
Boschfontein Plot 4	1
Boschfontein Plot 13	4
Boschkop Plot 24	3
Plot H1- Boschkop	2
Buyscelia Polt 93	2
Chrissiesfontein 365 IR	5
De Deur Plot 76	1
De Deur	3
De Deur- Rowell Street	20
De Deur - Tree Street Plot 5	1
Doornkuil 369 IQ - Plot 60	1
Plot 146 IR Driefontein - Dikhotsaneng	31
Drumblade AH 30 + 136	2
Elandsfontein - Plot 22	2
Elandsfontein	10
Hartebeesfontein 473 IR	7
Henley on Klip	2
Homelands AH - Plot 70 & 73	1
Koofontein 431 IR	8

Settlement	No. of shacks
Koolfontein - Plot 10	5
Mamello	348
Meyerton - Meyers Farm	3
Modderfontein 410 IR	5
Mooihoek Bordery- Welverdiend	5
Mooilande Plot 81	1
Mooilande	3
Mooilande AH - Helderstroom	5
Plot 138 Nelsonia - Difateng	21
Nelsonia - Abramskop Plot 5	11
New Kentucky AH - Plot 33	1
Noldick- Sybrand Van Niekerk Park	5
Nooitgedacht 176 IR - Kwa Bryan	1
Ophir Estates - Plot 147 & 58	2
Ophir Estates	20
Panvallei 469 IR	1
Peils Farm	215
Plot 38 Witkop - Foundry	42
Plot 57 Uitgevallen - Makokong	16
Plot 35 Valley Settlements - Beer Farm	26
Plot 62 - Valley Settlements - Kwa Ben	8
Plot 45 Welverdiend - Kwa Sithole	11
Put Put - Varkeng	255
Rietfontein 417 IR	6
Schoongezicht	4
Sherman Park AH	8
Sicelo	2044

Settlement	No. of shacks
Slangfontein	18
Sterkfontein - Boschkop Plot 67	2
Sterkfontein - Plot 10	2
Uitvlug - Kudung	18
Vaalview	1
Valley Settlements AH x 1- 4 Plot 3	1
Vischat 467 IR - Plot 12	6
Vlakfontein 466 IR	5
Vogelsfontein 376 IR	1
Walkers Fruit Farms	6
Witkop - Daleside	14
Zwartkopjes 143 IR - Kwa Brown	17
TOTAL	3572

2009 RED ANT SURVEY

The abovementioned Table indicate a total of **3572** informal structures, with a total of population of **8837** people. It must be noted that the abovementioned Table excludes Meyerton Farms (Janteen) which could not be surveyed to date, which has approximately 400 structures situated within this area. Thus taking the survey and approximate structures into account the Midvaal Local Municipality is faced with an overall total of **3972** informal structures / shacks and approximately **9837** people residing within informal structures / shacks. Thus an estimated **11%** of the population in Midvaal LM has access to informal housing. The following priority housing projects are located within the Midvaal Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction :

LAKESIDE ESTATES EXT 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The property is situated on Portion 103 of portion 97 of the Farm Wildebeesfontein 536 IQ.
PROJECT SIZE	Construction of 1247 houses.
PROJECT PARTNERS	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing (GDLGH).
PROJECT DIRECTOR	Mrs. Thabitha Maluleke.
PROJECT MANAGER	Mr. Sipho Morapedi.
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE TEAM (PRT)	Tsekema Consulting Engineering (Pty) Ltd.
PROJECT MEETINGS HELD	Monthly PRT and Technical Committee Meetings.
PROGRESS	<p><u>TOP STRUCTURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey has been conducted on the 1247 completed structures at Lakeside Ext 1 by the MLM Building Control Section and the Contractor. 37 houses are to be demolished and rebuilt by the Contractor as houses are either built across stand boundaries or built too close to the boundary of the stand. High mast lights located in road reserves are being re positioned.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± 95 houses have been identified by MLM Building Control Section as having structural defects. Stipulations in accordance with Building Control and Regulations to be completed by the Contractor. 1247 happy letters received from GDLGH and handed over to MLM Building Control Section for signature. Happy letters are only to be signed by MLM Building Control Section once final approval of infrastructure (water, roads, sewer, electricity, and storm water) is received from both the Consulting Engineers and MLM Engineering Section. <p><u>ROADS AND STORM WATER</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads and Storm water contract commenced in December 2008, for duration of 10 Months. Contract is to be completed in October 2009. 5 EPWP learner contractors have been appointed for the roads and storm water project. EPWP contractors are progressing well. Project is 65% complete.
CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several defect on the structures to be rectified. Illegal occupation of houses by beneficiaries. Concerns with water leakages. Delays from Eskom with regards to electricity licensing and connections. Illegal electricity connections by the community.
INTERVENTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor to rectify structural defects on houses. MLM Engineering Section to liaise with Eskom to speed up studies being conducted on electricity connection.

SICELO SHICEKA EXT 5

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	204 Meyerton Farms (Consolidated Erven 54, 55 and 56)
PROJECT SIZE	Construction of 438 houses
PROJECT PARTNERS	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing (GDLGH).
PROJECT DIRECTOR	Mrs. Thabitha Maluleke
PROJECT MANAGER	Mr. Solly Matsose
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE TEAM (PRT)	Africon Pty Ltd
PROJECT MEETINGS HELD	Monthly PRT and Technical Committee Meetings
PROGRESS	<p><u>ERF 54, 55 & 56 MEYERTON FARMS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khathide Roads and Civil Construction Pty Ltd have been appointed as the Contractor for the installation of essential services on 438 stands. ▪ Contract commenced in May 2009, for duration of 5 Months. Contract to be completed in October 2009. ▪ Contractor's Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plan has been approved by GDLGH and Africon Pty Ltd. ▪ Contractor is currently busy with the installation

of essential services.

- Community Liaison Officer (CLO) has been appointed (Mr. Moses Lesemelo).
- CLO has been instructed to source local and general laborers from the community for employment purposes.
- Safety Officer is to be appointed by the Contractor due to legal obligations.
- Sub-division of property completed.
- SG plans have been submitted to the Surveyor General and approved by aforesaid.

78 MEYERTON FARMS

- Request was received from the GDLGH for Affordable Rental Housing option for the relocation of ± 2500 occupants in Sicelo Ext 5, who will not be accommodated on Erven 54, 55 and 56 of Meyerton Farms.
- The size of the land measures 6,0714ha in extent.
- Current Zoning is "Residential 1".
- Current zoning does not allow for the intended densification of up to 500 units for the site which means that rezoning will be necessary. Current council policy supports a density 1 dwelling per 250 - 300m².

CHALLENGES

- Identification of suitable land for development / to accommodate non qualifiers
- Soil conditions on Erven 54, 55 and 56 Meyerton Farms as indicated in the Geotechnical Study to be removed and compacted in order to proceed with the proposed development.

SICELO PROPER NORTH AND SOUTH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The sites are on Lot 192,200,201 and 202 Meyerton Farms
PROJECT SIZE	Construction of 1089 houses
PROJECT PARTNERS	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing (GDLGH).
PROJECT DIRECTOR	Mrs. Thabitha Maluleke
PROJECT MANAGER	Mr. Solly Matsose
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE TEAM (PRT)	Africon Pty Ltd
PROJECT MEETINGS HELD	Monthly PRT & Coordinating Meetings
PROGRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No progress
CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 houses temporally occupied by beneficiaries to be accommodated & prioritized in Sicelo Ext.5.
INTERVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries are to be relocated to 204 Meyerton Farms.

DALESIDE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Project is for the provision of top structures for ± 100 residents in Daleside who have already bought residential stands but can not continue to build their houses due to retrenchment and unemployment.
PROJECT SIZE	Construction of ± 100 houses.
PROJECT PARTNERS	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing (GDLGH).
PROJECT DIRECTOR	Mrs. Thabitha Maluleke
PROJECT MANAGER	Mr. Sipho Morapedi
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE TEAM (PRT)	SCIP Engineering
PROJECT MEETINGS HELD	Monthly PRT & Coordinating Meetings
PROGRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Geotechnical Report submitted to Geosciences.
CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger part of land is not suitable for medium to high density residential development due to underlying dolomite. (DRS to be done)
INTERVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable land needs to be identified for a Provincial Housing Project

MAMELLO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The Mamello community has been settled on portion 3 of the Farm Vaalview 486 IR.
PROJECT SIZE	Construction of ± 500 houses.
PROJECT PARTNERS	Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing (GDLGH).
PROJECT DIRECTOR	Mrs. Thabitha Maluleke.
PROJECT MANAGER	Mr. Solly Matsose.
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE TEAM (PRT)	Lekwa Consulting Engineering.
PROJECT MEETINGS HELD	Monthly PRT & Coordinating Meetings.
PROGRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scoping Report approved. ▪ PRT (Lekwa Consultants) has been appointed to finalize the Geotechnical and Soil Profile studies for the remainder of the Farm Vaalview 486 IR. ▪ Consultants are currently busy with the Environmental Impact Reports (EIR). ▪ Proposed layout been informally submitted to the Midvaal Local Municipality for comments. ▪ 2 Alternative sites identified to accommodate ±1800 RDP houses. Council has yet to consider the proposals.

2.10 SOCIAL SERVICES**2.10.1 HEALTH****a) MUNICIPAL HEALTH CARE**

The Constitution of the Republic of S A define the provision of Municipal Health Services (non personal health) as a function of local government in terms of Schedule 4 B. Section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act further determines that Districts **must** render Municipal Health Services (MHS) for the District as a whole.

The Sedibeng District Council resolved to render MHS on an agency basis through a Service Level Agreement with the respective local municipalities within its area of jurisdiction as from 1 July 2004.

b) PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Primary Health Care is the competency of the Gauteng Province and currently the Local Municipality is rendering the Service on their behalf through a service level agreement. To date there is no finalization whether the service will be centralized or decentralized.

The graph below indicates the available primary health care facilities in the Midvaal area:

CLINICS	HOSPITALS	MEDICAL SERVICES/MOBILE CLINICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kookrus Municipal Clinic • Meyerton Municipal Clinic • Phontsong Provincial Clinic • Randvaal Municipal Clinic (includes a maternity clinic currently not utilized) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eikenhof clinic (outside jurisdictional area) • Groendenne satellite clinic • Koofontein mobile clinic • Vaal Marina mobile clinic • Soetvelde mobile clinic • Adams shop mobile clinic <p>These facilities and services are all provided by the Provincial Health Department</p>

Midvaal Local Municipality, 2004

The Meyerton Clinic has been upgraded to a comprehensive Health Care Centre (HCC) at a cost of R 1 000 000 – funding has been received from SAMANCOR and Sedibeng District. Meyerton has been identified as the most centrally accessible location.

The majority of patients visit the Meyerton Clinic, with the Randvaal Clinic treating the second highest number of patients (which is not even half the number of patients that visit the Meyerton Clinic).

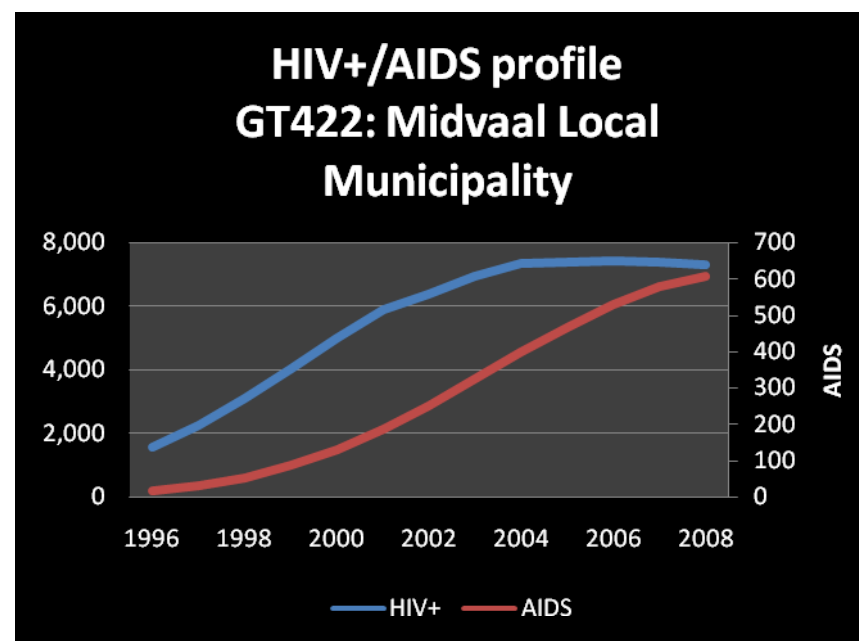
The mobile clinics are a Provincial initiative and they visit 5 points a week. Judging from the number of patients that they see in one month, they are rendering an important service to the communities. It is important to note that of the three mobile clinics does testing for TB and HIV/AIDS and this needs to be improved upon.

c) HIV / AIDS

Various projects regarding HIV/AIDS are implemented on an ongoing basis. Such Project/Programmes are listed below:

- Intersectional collaboration, including linkages with the CDW's.
- Prevention actions, a total of ±36 000 condoms were distributed.

The graph below indicate that there is a slight decrease in terms of HIV+ cases between 2004 and 2008, which indicate that HIV prevention education is assisting in the prevention, however there is a sharp increase in AIDS cases from 2002 up to 2008



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.10.2 WELFARE

There are limited Social Development facilities in the Midvaal area.

a) Old Age Homes, Orphanage and Hospice

Old Age Homes are situated in Walkerville, Meyerton, Henley-on-Klip, Randvaal and Perimed in De Deur. A Retirement Village in Henley-on-Klip closed down in the late 90's and the facilities are since being used for community purposes. Since then a private Old Age Home has come into operation.

Other new Old Age Homes are found in Chrissiefontein and Valley Settlements. The public has identified the need for more Old Age Homes throughout the Midvaal area. However, the Provincial Department of Welfare no longer provides Old Age Homes, as it is moving towards a mindset where the community must look after their aged.

Therefore, it is left in the hands of private developers to provide these facilities.

Khutolaung orphanage has opened in July 2003 concentrating specifically on the care for AIDS orphans. Huhtbach Place of Safety accommodates 15 HIV orphans. Discussions are underway to establish a safehouse for women and children. Currently there is a project being run together with the police station, which acts as a safehouse for abuse and rape victims.

This venture is however not sufficient as the women and children can only stay in the police station for 48 hours at a time, after which they need to leave. This leaves them with a problem of where to stay. TLC orphanage is located in Ward 7 and has a permit for 45 babies.

Samancor has established an all-inclusive Hospice, orphanage and pre-school facility. This facility is managed and funded privately, and is located at Khutolong.

b) NGO's and Support

There are a number of non-government organizations and community-based organizations involved in developmental social projects and services. These institutions are however experiencing financial strain. The two NGO's which service the area is NG Welsyn and Child Welfare.

The severe levels of poverty in the rural areas, poor public transport and long travelling distances to existing facilities outside Midvaal, render the provision of local welfare offices in the Midvaal as highly necessary.

The HIV/Aids pandemic is resulting in a significant strain on medical and welfare services.

This aspect, as well as changes in the legislative framework concerning developmental welfare service delivery, needs to be addressed. The developmental welfare aspects should include close correlation with local economic development and community empowerment initiatives.

c) Pension and Welfare Pay Points

The following areas provide a Pension and Welfare Pay Point service:

- De Deur;
- Meyerton (at the Town Hall);
- Randvaal;
- Klipriver; and
- Vaal marina.

THE CHALLENGE

The need for shelter/place of safety for people in distress and permanent accommodation for orphans is of utmost importance considering the AIDS pandemic. More pension payout points are needed to accommodate the elderly who need to travel for distances for their pension.

2.10.3 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Gauteng Province Department of Education supplies educational facilities in terms of the required standards.

The following is the list of schools in the Midvaal area as provided by the Gauteng Department of Education:

LIST OF SCHOOLS WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S AREA OF JURISDICTION

District (new)	Institution Name	Physical 1: Zone/Extension	Physical 2: City	Public Ind	Level
SE	ASSEMBLIES OF GOD COLLEGE	HENLEY ON KLIP	HENLEY ON KLIP	Independent Subsidised	Combined School
SE	ALOE RIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	HARTZENBERG FONTEIN	WALKERVILLE	Public	Primary School
SE	BROADLANDS SCHOOL	MEYERTON	MEYERTON	Independent Subsidised	Primary School
SE	DESTINATA SKOOL	GOLFPARK	MEYERTON	Public	
SE	GREENACRES PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL		MEYERTON	Independent Subsidised	Primary School
SE	DALESIDE FARM PRIMARY SCHOOL	DALESIDE	RANDVAAL	Public	Primary School
SE	HENLEY HIGH AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL	HENLEY ON KLIP	HENLEY ON KLIP	Independent Subsidised	Combined School
SE	HOËRSKOOL DR MALAN	MEYERTON	MEYERTON	Public	Secondary School
SE	LAERSKOOL DE DEUR	DE DEUR	DE DEUR	Public	Primary School
SE	LAERSKOOL DR VERWOERD	MEYERTON	MEYERTON	Public	Primary School
SE	LAERSKOOL HANDHAWER	VEREENIGING	VEREENIGING	Public	Primary School
SE	LAERSKOOL RISIVILLE	RISIVILLE	RISIVILLE	Public	Primary School
SE	LAERSKOOL VOORWAARTS	CHRISSIESFONTEIN	MEYERTON	Public	Primary School
SE	MEYERTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	MEYERTON	MEYERTON	Public	Primary School
SE	MEYERTON SECONDARY SCHOOL	KOOKRUS	MEYERTON	Public	Secondary School
SE	MICHAEL RUA INTERMEDIATE FARM	WALKERVILLE	WALKERVILLE	Public	Combined School
SE	RATASETJHABA PRIMARY FARM	CHRISSIESFONTEIN	MEYERTON	Public	Primary School
SE	SKANSDAM PRIMARY FARM	WITKOP	RANDVAAL	Public	Primary School
SE	THE NET OF CHRIST CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	HENLEY ON KLIP	RANDVAAL	Independent Subsidised	Combined School
SE	ZWARTKOPPIES PRIMARY FARM	RAND WATER	MIDVAAL	Public	Primary School
SE	LAERSKOOL REPUBLIEK	ROTHDENE	MEYERTON	Public	Primary School
SE	SPRINGFIELD JNR SECONDARY SCHOOL	KOOKFONTEIN	VEREENIGING	Public	Combined School
SE	IKHWEZILOKUSA CENTRE	VEREENIGING	VEREENIGING	Independent Subsidised	Primary School
SE	MOPHOLOSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	LAKESIDE	EVATON	Public	Secondary School

Generally speaking, schools in the Midvaal area are not considered to be in good condition. At least 26% of the schools have insufficient road access and 54% of the school buildings are not considered to be in good condition. Only 14% of the schools in the area are state owned and many schools situated on farms and receive no funding from government.

A unique accomplishment that the Midvaal area can claim, is the Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls - South Africa, located in Henley-on-Klip, on a 21ha site. The Gauteng Department of Education has provided an initial R37 million and Oprah Winfrey has funded over R100 million for this educational facility. The school will be funded for a period of ten years after which it is thought that the school will be self-sustainable.

THE CHALLENGE

To address the critical lack of basic services and undesirable conditions at these educational facilities.

2.10.4 OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Meyerton has the largest number of community facilities as it has the highest population figures in the area. It is therefore considered a primary node for the location of community facilities, with Walkerville/De Deur, Randvaal and Vaal Marina playing secondary roles. These services and facilities are mostly concentrated in areas with higher population densities, thus few services and facilities are found in the rural areas.

a) LIBRARY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

• Definitions

Community library and information services are community centres with the purpose to provide the entire community with:

- Timely educational, recreational and cultural information
- Documents or resources (general or specific)
- Cutting edge information: which enables communities to participate meaningfully in their socio-economic development

• Norms and Standards

One of the standards applied is set on the basis of population per facility which is 1:5000 – 1:50 000 (average of 25 000). Recently released population figures reflect that the Midvaal area has an estimated population of 83 443 people. According to this standard there is a need for 3 library facilities in Midvaal (with the provision of 4 library facilities). Another standard that can be applied is set at the population served per **0 km – 2.25 km walking distance**.

If one takes both of the standards into consideration the conclusion is that sufficient library facilities are provided but that they are not located within walking distance (0 – 2.25 km) of the largest proportion of the population.

- Services and Facilities**

The following facilities and services are available together with relevant registered membership statistics and budget allocations:

Meyerton Library		Adults	Children	Students	Total
	Members	4439	3541	345	8325
Staff Component : 9 Permanent staff members & 1 General worker Total: 10 Staff members					
Budget Provision : R 3 133 489.00					
Funds and grants : R 1 355 000.00					
Utilisation: Leisure reading, study assistance, information provision, circulation of books, research assistance, reference enquiries, user education, reader guidance, community information, computer access, photocopying and fax services, provision of study facilities, extension services, outreaches, provision of the library activity room for community meetings.					
Programs Rendered : Library visits to schools, library orientation programs, puppet shows and story hours, book-box services, holiday programs, skills development programs, book displays, crafts workshops, visits to old age homes, cultural events and entertainment, networking and resource sharing.					

Henley on Klip Library		Adults	Children	Students	Total
	Members	2096	1162	154	3412
Staff Component: 2 Permanent staff members and 1 General worker					
Budget Provision: R463 772					
Utilisation: Leisure reading, study assistance, information provision, circulation of books, research assistance, reference enquiries, user education, reader guidance, community information, computer access, photocopying and fax services, provision of study facilities, library activity room.					
Programs Rendered: Library visits to schools, puppet shows and story hours, book displays, crafts workshops, monthly reading circle meetings.					
Randvaal Library		Adults	Children	Students	Total
	Members	960	620	445	2325
Staff Component: 2 Permanent staff members and 1 General worker					
Budget Provision: R446 416					
Utilisation: Leisure reading, study assistance, information provision, circulation of books, research assistance, reference enquiries, user education, reader guidance, community information, computer access, photocopying and fax services, provision of study facilities, library activity room.					

De Deur Library	Programs Rendered: Library visits to schools, library orientation programs, holiday programs, puppet shows and story hours, skills development programs, book displays, drafts workshops, monthly reading circle meetings, visits to old age home, cultural events and entertainment, networking with Lions Ass.				
		Adults	Children	Students	Total
	Members	1027	568	113	1708
	Staff Component: 2 Permanent staff members and 1 General worker				
	Budget Provision: R592 820				
	Utilisation: Leisure reading, study assistance, information provision, circulation of books, research assistance, reference enquiries, user education, reader guidance, community information, computer access, photocopying and fax services, provision of study facilities, library activity room.				
	Programs Rendered: Library visits to schools, puppet shows and story hours, book displays, crafts workshops.				

While community services seem to be adequately provided for in terms of standards, the distance to these facilities from rural areas is problematic, particularly due to the fact that public transport is not readily available.

The need for a fixed library has been identified for the Lakeside area by the public, as well as more mobile libraries throughout the Midvaal area.

THE CHALLENGE

To provide adequate community facilities within the Midvaal area which are accessible to especially the rural communities.

2.10.5 SPORTS, ARTS, CULTURE AND RECREATION

The existing sport and recreational facilities in the Midvaal area can be summarized as follows:

FACILITY	LOCATION	INFRASTRUCTURE	CONDITION & NOTES
Meyerton Sports Club	Meyerton	Bowling greens Cricket pitch Rugby/Soccer fields Netball courts Tennis courts Squash court Children's play park Clubhouses Korfbal	Good facility More funding (R1 000 000) has been allocated to the project including a cricket field.
Meyerton Swimming Pool	Meyerton	Swimming pools	Excellent
Meyerton Golf Club	Meyerton	18 hole Golf Course	Excellent
Danie McLean Park	Rothdene	Picnic/braai area Caravan sites	Very good condition, need some upgrading.
Rothdene Town Hall	Rothdene	Hall Badminton court	Good condition.
Meyerton Town Hall	Meyerton	Halls	Good condition.

FACILITY	LOCATION	INFRASTRUCTURE	CONDITION & NOTES
Sicelo	Meyerton	Soccer, Pavillion, athletics, Netball, Tennis (Multi Purpose Centre to be constructed; Library 1 st phase constructed, 2 nd phase to start March 09)	Further Upgrading of R2 300 000 planned.
Bantu Ke Bonke	Suikerbosrand	Tennis, Soccer, Golf Driving Range, Netball	R1 200 000 has been allocated to the project for a soccer field and ablution facilities. Ablution facilities completed. Multi Purpose Centre to be constructed in March 09.

There is clearly a disproportional provision of these facilities as they are only located in Meyerton and Rothdene. The Municipality should make a point of providing sport and recreational facilities to communities with poor access to such facilities. This is currently addressed by means of provision of facilities at Sicelo and Bantu Bonke.

The following are privately owned sport and recreational facilities:

FACILITY	LOCATION	INFRASTRUCTURE
Walkerville Showgrounds	R82	Race tracks Polo field Recreational hall
Bass Lake	Glen Douglas Mine	Vehicle and Bike Tracks Micro-light flying Scuba diving Kayaking
Bosco Centre	R557 - Between Randvaal and Walkerville	Sport clinics Hot air Ballooning
Ohenimuri Golf Club	R82	18 hole golf course Recreational hall
Walkerville Sports Dome	R82	Indoor soccer Indoor beach volleyball Indoor basketball Indoor badminton
Everite	Old Kliprivier/Meyerton Road	Soccer fields Tennis courts Basketball courts Recreational hall
Glen Douglas Mine (Club complex)	Henley-on-Klip	Swimming pool Recreational hall Squash court Tennis courts Soccer ground
Samancor	Meyerton	Soccer/rugby field
Henley Bowling Greens	Henley-on-Klip	Bowling greens Clubhouse Restaurant
O'Connor Hall (Lions Club)	Henley-on-Klip	Recreational Hall
Scout Hall	Henley-on-Klip	Recreational Hall
Waterfront Club	Vaal Marina	2,2km waterfront (Vaal Dam) Angling Boating Water sport

The privately owned sport facilities are distributed more evenly and provide a service that the Municipality does not provide.

There are very few cultural facilities located throughout the Midvaal area. However, the area has an abundance of Natural Resources and has two nature reserves within its jurisdiction.

THE CHALLENGE

To provide more sport, arts, cultural and recreational facilities in rural areas and in so doing, meet basic requirements.

2.10.6 CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIA

The primary cemetery is located in Meyerton and serves the town and its immediate surroundings. Furthermore, there are smaller, municipal-owned, cemeteries in the following locations:

- ❖ Mamello (Not formalized –within flood area);
- ❖ Eikenhof (outside the Midvaal jurisdictional area);
- ❖ Kookrus (Passive);
- ❖ Riversdal (Passive);
- ❖ Tamboekiesfontein Regional Cemetery (outside jurisdictional area); and
- ❖ Old Meyerton Cemetery (Passive).

There are several small, private cemeteries located on farms within the area. Farm owners and farm labourers have traditionally been buried

here. With the current complications regarding land restitution and tenure, farm labourers are often no longer permitted to bury their dead on the farms and few can afford the high cost and long travelling distances to town cemeteries. Many people in the Midvaal area make use of cemeteries in Evaton and Sebokeng in the Sedibeng District.

Lekoa Cemeteries is the service provider concerning cemeteries in the Sedibeng District including Midvaal and is managed through a service level agreement.

Considering the vast area of the Midvaal Municipality, the rural nature of the area and the severe poverty affecting the area, it is deemed that accessible cemeteries and crematoria are required to provide for local needs.

THE CHALLENGE

With the HIV/Aids pandemic, a Cemetery Master Plan is important. It may become necessary to provide for more cemeteries if the need should arise, especially with cremation being taboo in certain cultures.

2.10.7 POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Telkom, Vodacom, MTN and Cell C provide telecommunication services and infrastructure within the Midvaal area. The extension of the cellphone network has provided many people in rural areas with access to communication services.

The Post Office and postal agencies provide postal services to the area. Post offices are located within in the following areas:

POST OFFICES & POST BOXES	
De Deur	Post Office
Meyerton	Post Office
Randvaal	Post Office
Klipriver	Post Office
Henley-on-Klip	Post Office
Walkerville	Postnet Services
Daleside	Postnet Services
Vaal Marina	Mobile post boxes
Eikenhof	Satellite facility and mobile post boxes outside jurisdictional area

Source: Koplan, 1997 and Vuka, 1999

2.10.8 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND NEEDS

- The development of Agri-villages needs to be investigated as to their viability and feasibility. These developments can give communities the opportunities to become self-sufficient. The Agri-village in Heidelberg should be used as an example and the tenure problem being experienced there should be investigated.
- The community would like more old age homes throughout the Midvaal area.
- The community would like more pre-school facilities throughout the Midvaal area.
- The community would like a fixed library (Ward 6).

2.10.9 LAND RESTITUTION PROJECT (KUDUNG)

Only one (1) project is registered within the Midvaal LM area, which has been dealt with by the Department of Land Affairs. The project details are as follows:

- Project settled: July 2006
- Land description and Size: Rietspruit 417 IR – 3893 Ha
- Location of land: 20km south west of Lesedi Local Council (Heidelberg)
- Existing Land Use: High potential agricultural land, mainly crop farming with some areas used for grazing.
- Proposed Land Use: Agriculture/Settlement/Mining
- Number of Households in claimant community:103
- Project Phase: the Kudung Project is currently in the post settlement phase-specifically, planning.
- Interim Land Use Plan: Whilst the drafting of a final Land Use Plan and a Business is in progress, the RLCC decided to facilitate lease agreement between the CPA and the existing farmers, to lease the land for the next planting season. This will generate an income for the community and also the land is productively used and fertilized. This Lease agreement, involving all relevant portions, will be signed shortly and will generate R1, 2m +.
- Present Challenges:

- Squatting: The total process of dealing with the 80-100 informal structures on a portion of the land is currently addressed through the Project Steering Committee, involvement the relevant, and responsible role players.
- Prospective Mining: The Minister of minerals and Energy has approved a prospecting right for coal, to Anglo Operations Ltd., which will affect a certain portion of the land.

The RLCC is currently interacting with them in order to seek claimant involvement.

2.11 SAFETY AND SECURITY

There are 4 police stations situated in the Midvaal area as reflected in the table below:

Station Name	Status	Population	Index: Crime vs. Population (100=worst)	Index: Crime vs. Personnel (100= worst)	Actual Personnel vs. Population (24=ideal)
De Deur	Snr Superintendent	54 072	21	31,48	29
Meyerton	Superintendent	27 144	23	31,00	17
Klipriver	Superintendent	10 717	25	56,00	10
Vaal Marina	Inspector	No Information			

- The Traffic Department (Protection Services) is situated in Meyerton, J Le Roux Road in close proximity to the R59 Highway and highly accessible to the municipality's road network.
- Ambulances and emergency response services are provided from the Sedibeng District Municipality and the Lesedi Local Municipality on an agency basis for the provincial health department.
- Midvaal Council provide for Fire and Rescue Services. There are 6 fire-fighting vehicles stationed in Meyerton plus the Disaster Management multipurpose vehicle that is utilised throughout the District.
- Fire trailers (64) used by farmers that belongs to the Fire Protection Association to combat bush fires were distributed to various farms and agricultural holdings.
- The Personnel of the Protection Services Department currently consists of 47 people in the Fire Section and 37 people in the Traffic Section. The existing emergency call-centre is situated at the Fire Section in Meyerton. This call centre is a 24/7 service centre that not only handles emergency calls but afterhours complaints.
- There are various civic initiatives in place for crime prevention and security in the Midvaal area, particularly neighbourhood watch operations, civil protection and Community Policing Forums in the farming areas. These initiatives have a long way to go in terms of crime prevention and securing smallholding and farming areas, as attacks on farmers and particularly elderly people are extremely serious problems.

- Midvaal currently have seven cameras in the CBD keeping a watchful eye on our community, this project is also linked to our Randvaal offices and some of the neighbourhoods.

2.12 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

A Disaster Management Plan has been compiled to address potential disasters and emergencies in a pro-active manner in the Midvaal Area. The District Council is responsible for executing the National Disaster Management Strategy. Disaster Management implies a concept of overall control whereby all disciplines and services are co-ordinated via a joint modus operandi.

The detail content of the Disaster Management Plan is contained in **Annexure B** of this document.

The aim of the DMP is to eliminate all avoidable consequences of disasters. The DMP refers to programmes and measures designated to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of all disasters.

The Government's aim is to provide and maintain an effective legislation to cope with emergencies to:

- ensure its own continuing effectiveness;
- prevent human suffering and deaths;

- prevent widespread damages to the environment; and
- prevent far-reaching repercussions on the functioning and image of the country, province or local government.

COMMUNITY ISSUES AND NEEDS

- The establishment of the call-centre is of utmost importance and should be completed as soon as possible.
- Urgent need of a Disaster Management Plan and the training of staff therefore.
- Visible policing.
- Crime-free Midvaal Workshop.
- Signage policy and strategy should be implemented.
- A concern that exists amongst the members of the community is the control and monitoring of home-based "shebeens". A lack of control and especially security can lead to problems. Customers that do not have enough money to buy the liquor usually trade items such as cell phones or other goods. Police should therefore make a point of searching for stolen goods at such locations.

THE CHALLENGE

The establishment of the satellite Fire Stations within the Midvaal area is of utmost importance. The community would like to see visible policing in the area and this can only be achieved through extension of services.

2.13 TRANSPORTATION

There are no particular standards applicable to transportation in the Midvaal area. Public transport is encouraged, as this is more efficient and sustainable, however, the public transport system is as efficient as it needs to be to deliver a good service to all communities.

Private transport seems to be the norm in the urban settlements while public transport is more commonly used in the rural settlements.

Taxis are the most dominant form of transportation, followed by buses. Private vehicle usage is low. The low private vehicle ownership corresponds with the low-income levels in the area. This emphasizes the need for public transport facilities. Population densities in the rural areas are however very low, which is not conducive to effective public transport.

This emphasises the need for basic social and economic facilities within walking distance from the larger community concentrations in the rural areas. Labourers mostly reside on the farms or agricultural holdings where they are employed, but are not close to social and economic activities.

Although an Integrated Transport Plan exists for the Sedibeng District, there is a need for a Passenger Transport Plan for the Midvaal area.

In a study conducted by Vaalmet the following problems were identified:

Roads:	<i>Lack of direct routes Inadequate access to low income residential areas Poor road system in low income residential areas Inflexibility of Gautrans road planning alignment Low operating levels on certain roads (in terms of safety, speed and capacity)</i>
Bicycles and Pedestrians:	<i>Pedestrian and vehicle conflict (safety concern) No scholar point duty in low income areas General lack of pedestrian and cycle policy and facilities</i>
Freight transport:	<i>Lack of route control No parking provision in low income areas Insufficient overnight truck stops</i>
Safety and law enforcement:	<i>No road or traffic safety plan</i>

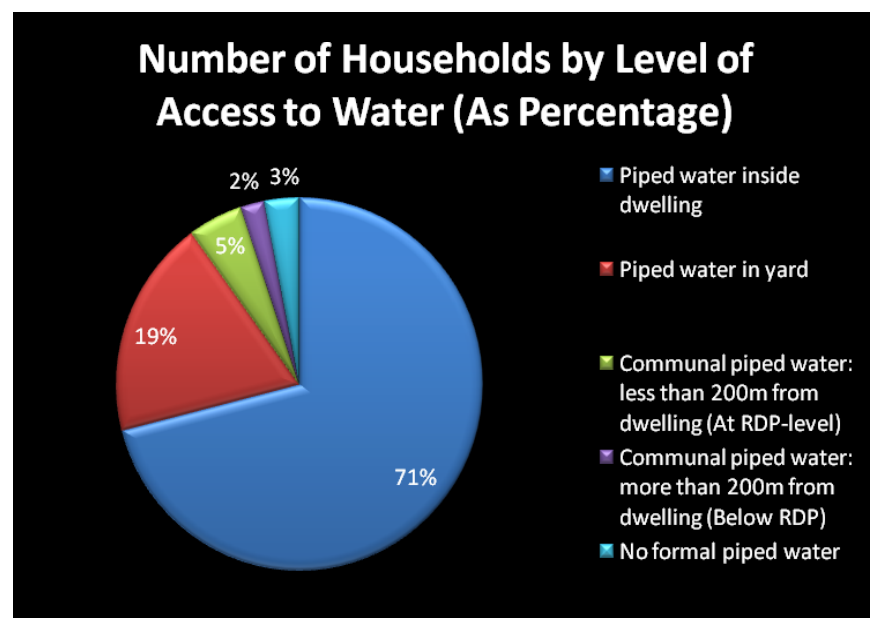
2.14 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.14.1 WATER

The table and graph below provides an indication of water service levels in the Midvaal area.

Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
22,091	5,911	1,504	649	947	31,102

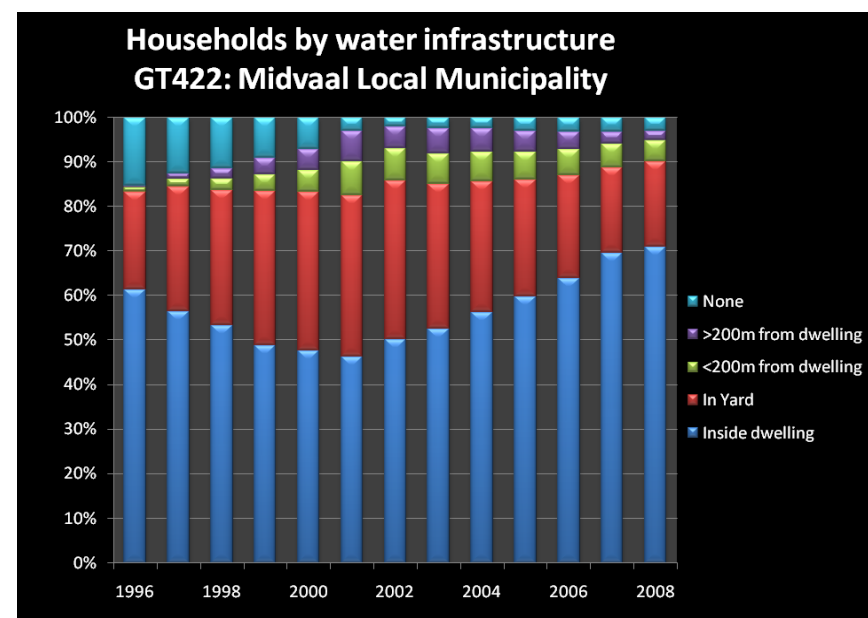
(Source: Global Insight, 2009)



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Approximately 71% of households in the Midvaal area enjoy the availability of clean water inside their houses. Approximately 97% of households have access to treated water, while $\pm 3\%$ obtain water from untreated sources.

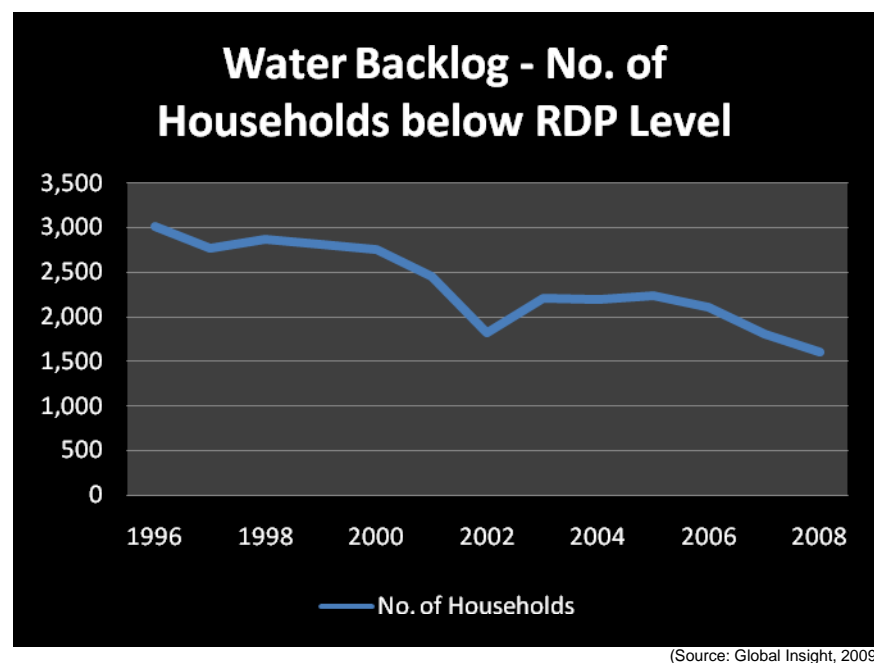
The backlog in terms of water provision could therefore be estimated at approximately 3% of households, or in the region of 933 households. It is considered that it is mainly farm labourers and residents of informal settlements who do not have access to treated water sources.



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

It is recognised that access to basic services is a human right, but water is a scarce resource, particularly in South Africa with general low levels of rainfall. For this reason water resources should be used and managed in a sustainable manner.

The principle of “some for all rather than all for some” should be applied in water provision and management. Vast distances between settlements and the largely rural character of the Midvaal area should be taken into consideration when providing water to these areas.



The abovementioned figure clearly indicate that the Water Backlog is reducing since 1996.

• SERVICE PROVISION AND CAPACITY

Rand Water is the main service authority for bulk water supply in the Midvaal area, with a main water pipeline (2 300mm diameter) transversing the Suikerbosrand area. Bulk water to the rural areas is supplied mainly by the Daleside and Langerand reservoirs and pipeline systems of Rand Water (Wagner Nel, 1998). Rand Water does not serve Vaal Marina, but

the water supply in Vaal Marina forms part of a service contract entered into between the local municipality and a contractor (Vuka, 1999).

The Daleside system supplies water to the Randvaal area and part of the De Deur/Walkerville area. The Langerand system supplies water to the De Deur/Walkerville area and parts of the former Lekoa Vaal and Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan areas (Wagner Nel, 1998).

The groundwater source in the region is mainly used for the irrigation for agricultural purposes. Large quantities of groundwater are present in the dolomite areas. This source of water is under-utilized but to minimize the possible development of sinkholes, careful consideration should be given to any withdrawal from this source (Wagner Nel, 1998).

The main rivers in the region, namely the Klip, Riet and Suikerbos flow into the Vaal River in the south. Water in these rivers is polluted by various sources and is used mainly for agricultural irrigation. No regional bulk water scheme currently exists in the Eikenhof area (Wagner Nel, 1998).

Industries such as Nampak (outside Midvaal) and Everite are supplied with potable water directly from Rand Water pipelines. The Klipwater Township in Randvaal is serviced via a 200 kl elevated tower from an eastern Rand Water pipeline (Koplan, 1997).

Rand Water recently constructed the new Spioenkop reservoir and pumpstation. This reservoir has a 42 MI capacity and is located

approximately 16 km north west of Meyerton. This new infrastructure benefits users in Orange Farm, Ennerdale, Weilers Farm/Sweetwaters (City of Johannesburg) and Walkerville/De Deur (Midvaal) (Jones and Wagener, 1999). It has not been established whether this scheme also provides water to the Eikenhof area.

Meyerton is serviced by 2x10MI reservoirs situated in Meyerton Farms. Rand Water supplies water to the reservoirs. A borehole also exists to supply water to this reservoir, but is currently not in use. No capacity problems are experienced in the Meyerton area.

Riversdale is serviced by a 50kl water tower. This tower is filled by means of a pump station in Jan Neethling Street. An additional connection to the nearby Rand Water line is required to solve some supply pressure problems in the area.

The following areas in Midvaal have internal water reticulation systems:

- Apple Orchards
- De Deur
- Golfview
- Highbury
- Kliprivier
- Ohenimuri
- Randvaal
- Vaal Marina
- Blue Saddle Ranches
- Duncanville Ext. 3
- Henley-on-Klip
- Ironsyde A.H.
- Meyerton
- Parts of Walkerville
- Risiville

Farmers usually provide water to their farm workers. The unfortunate situation is however that when farms are sold or sub-let, workers lose access to this water. This issue was specifically raised as a problem in public meetings held in the area.

Water is currently being supplied to Sicelo informal settlement by means of pre-paid water meters at 200m intervals.

The water provision in Sicelo (phase I) has just been completed and (phase II) will proceed shortly.

A new project has just been completed whereby water restricting devices will supply the minimum of 6 kl of free basic water to 1 000 households at Lakeside Ext 1. An 80 l tank was installed in these houses which will fill up during off-peak hours.

Vaal Marina is in urgent need of the upgrading of the existing water network before expansion of the township can take place. The new proposed development of Mamello township is currently in the planning phase.

This development will require upgrading and extension of the bulk supply. A 10 MI reservoir has just been completed at Vaal Marina. The existing water purification plant was upgraded two years ago.

• WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In terms of section 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997, every local authority must prepare and submit a five year Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) for its area of jurisdiction. A WSDP was completed for Midvaal during 2009 and is currently being discussed and reviewed.

This WSDP will enable the local authority to plan for the necessary capacity and resources to ensure the realization of the right of all communities to affordable water and sanitation services.

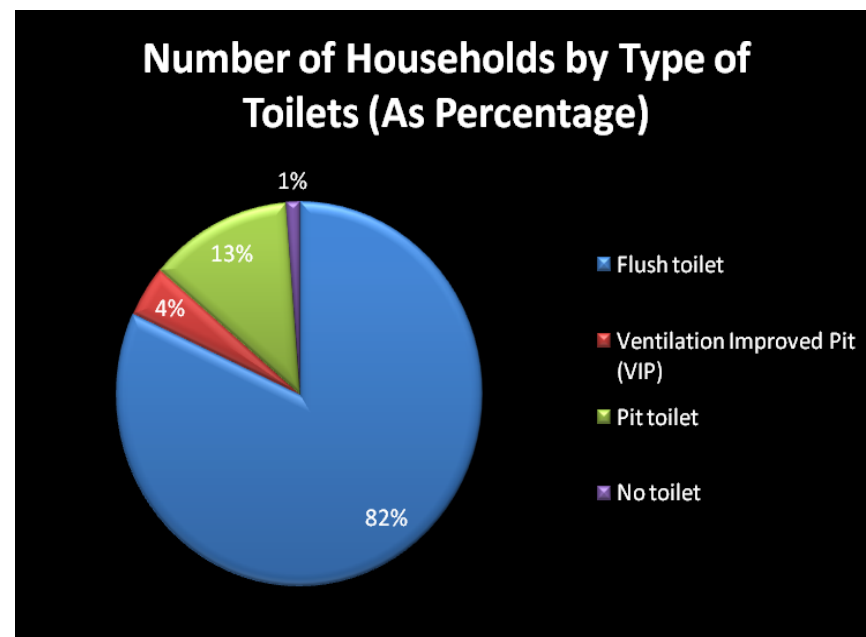
The most important project for the Midvaal Municipality has been identified and prioritized as the delivery of potable water to Mamello, Boitemello, Kialetja and Piel's Farm.

2.14.2 SANITATION

Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	No toilet	Total
25,362	1,346	3,904	372	31,093

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Approximately 82% of households in the Midvaal area are served by waterborne sewer, which is relatively high, considering the rural nature and vast extent of the area. Assuming that the pit latrines are not Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines, it could be said that the sanitation backlog in the area is 18% or 5 598 households.



Source: Global Insight, 2009)

It is considered that it is mostly farm labourers and residents of informal settlements who do not have access to proper sanitation facilities.

• WATER LOSS MANAGEMENT PLAN

On 1 April 2008 a Revenue Protection Unit was established in the Engineering Services Department. This unit will focus on water and electricity losses with the following goals:

- ❖ Decrease current water losses from 27.7% to 12% over the next 5 years

- ❖ Decrease current electrical losses from 6.7% to 3% over the next 5 years
- ❖ Increase and protect revenue sources of Midvaal Local Municipality by ensuring that consumers are billed correctly for services"

• SERVICE PROVISION AND CAPACITY

Within Midvaal, waterborne systems for wastewater generated are present in the following areas:

- ❖ Meyerton – Wastewater is carried through main sewer piping ranging from 100mm to 1200mm to the main sewer pumping station at Rothdene. All of this water is pumped to the Meyerton reclamation works. The capacity of the works is 5MI and is currently at and over this limit.

A study is however currently under way to construct a new Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme (SRSS), which will eliminate the Meyerton Waste Water Works. This will however take a few years and in the mean time, the Department of Water Affairs has approved an amount of R5 million to do emergency upgrading work at the sewer works and the rising main from Rothdene to the treatment works. This work has already commenced.

- ❖ Randvaal: Wastewater generated within the southern parts of this area drains through a main sewer system ranging from 100 mm to

400 mm towards the Meyerton catchment area. It is presently treated at the Meyerton water works. The Meyerton facility needs to be extended to enlarge capacity.

- ❖ Fairway Village, Walkerville: This is the only proclaimed township in the rural area of Walkerville and 75% of the township is provided with waterborne sewers. The wastewater drains to the Ohenimuri water works situated adjacent to Fairway Village (Koplan, 1997).

A new 500 mm diameter outfall sewer which will serve the industrial area of Kliprivier and Kliprivier Business Park has just been completed. This pipeline will be connected to the Waterval sewer works.

- ❖ Waterval water works: This is the property of the East Rand Water Company (ERWAT) and is located south of the Klipwater Township on the northern boundary of the region. This township and industries such as Everite and Nampak drain to this facility (Koplan, 1997).
- ❖ Blue Saddle Ranches: No water borne sewer system is available. Septic tanks and a french drain system is in use.
- ❖ Henley-On-Klip: Water borne sewer system where available is drained to the Meyerton reclamation works via the Meyerton sewer system. The STED system is also in use in parts of the Henley-On-Klip region.

- ❖ Vaal Marina: This township is serviced on a contract basis by means of its own water works, with strict regulations enforced by Rand Water and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, seeing that this township is situated directly adjacent to the Vaal Dam, Gauteng's main water source (Vuka et al, 1999). The existing plant is at present utilized under capacity.
- ❖ Bulk sanitation provision is currently being installed in Sicelo.
- ❖ Risiville – Due to lack of capacity of network, further development is restricted.

A SANITATION MASTER PLAN IS IN PLACE.

No formal sewerage network exists in the remainder of the Midvaal area. Sanitation is generally addressed by means of pit-latrines or french drains. Farmers often assist their farm labourers in this respect. Initiatives are currently under way to provide Sicelo and Mamello with sanitation.

Subdivision and densification of agricultural holdings in the area are constrained by the availability of waterborne sanitation. The policy applied by the EGSC was that no subdivision under 5 hectares could take place without piped water. In areas with piped water no subdivision under 1 hectare without township establishment was permitted.

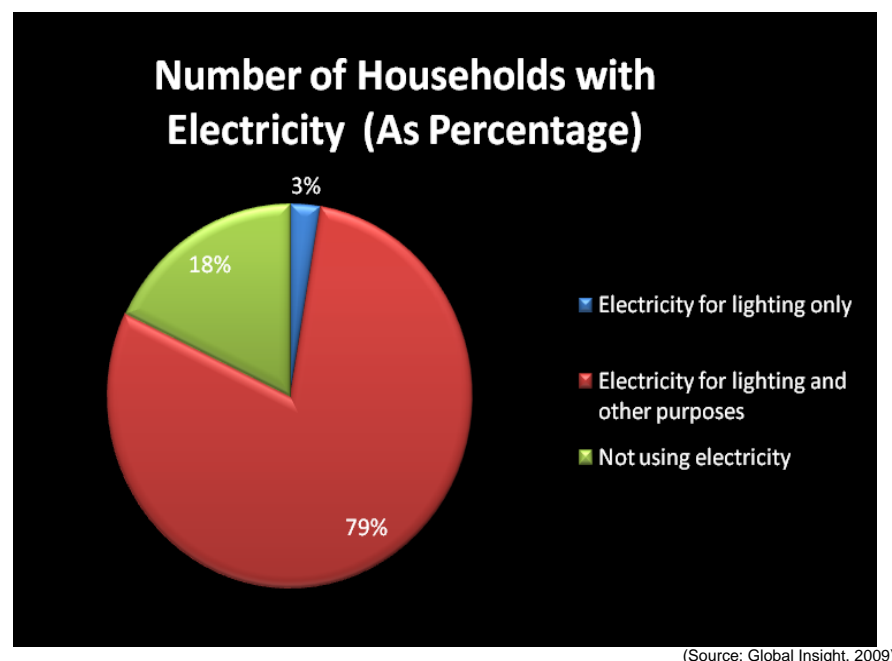
2.14.3 ELECTRICITY

Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total
850	25,333	5,714	31,897

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Approximately 79% of households in Midvaal receive electricity from the Midvaal Local Municipality and Eskom. This implies that there is a backlog of approximately 18% of the households or 5 598 households without access to electricity or not using electricity. It is considered that it is mostly farm labourers and residents of informal settlements who do not have electricity.

Lakeside Estate and extensions falls within the Eskom supply area and electricity capacity in order to provide electricity is recorded as one of the community's needs. Discussions and meetings with Eskom indicated that this forms part of their planning.



Initiatives are currently underway to provide Lakeside and Sicelo (informal settlements) with electricity.

The following areas in Midvaal receive electricity from the local municipality, and from Eskom:

SOURCE: ESKOM	SOURCE: MUNICIPALITY
Ironsyde A.H.	Meyerton
Apple Orchards	Risiville
Blue Saddle Ranches	Vaal Marina
Blignautsrus	Ohenimuri

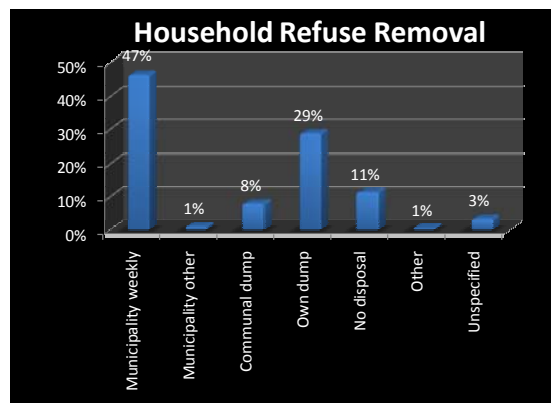
SOURCE: ESKOM	SOURCE: MUNICIPALITY
De Deur	
Golfview	
Hartzenbergfontein	
Henley-on-Klip	
Highbury	
Kliprivier	
Parts of Walkerville	
Pendale	
Randvaal	
Valley Settlements	
Witkop	

The remainder of the area outside the proclaimed townships receive electricity directly from Eskom. Schools and community facilities outside the towns also receive electricity from Eskom. Major Eskom overhead power lines transverse the area, with two (2) substations, Atlas and Snowden present in the area. There is a need for an Electricity Master Plan for Midvaal, to deal with provision, management and maintenance of electricity infrastructure. Although the above reflects de facto the status quo it must be noted that Eskom only has electricity supply licence in relation to Lakeside and Uitvlugt townships.

2.14.4 SOLID WASTE

Households in formal and informal townships should enjoy removal services from the municipality at least once a week. Landfill sites should be licensed and comply with specific standards.

An Integrated Waste Management Master Plan has been completed and approved by Council.



(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2001)

The graph above indicates that approximately 47% of the households in Midvaal have weekly refuse removal by the municipality. It is concerning that approximately 29% of households make use of their own dumps, communal dumps or have no disposal. This amounts to 9 019 households.

There is a regional landfill site situated north of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, outside the jurisdictional area of Midvaal. There is a small landfill site in Vaal Marina, but this facility is not licensed, which is of concern, considering the proximity to the Vaal Dam. The landfill sites in Walkerville

and Henley-on-Klip are currently being licensed. There are mini-dump sites in Risiville, Klipriver, Daleside and Meyerton.

While it is recognized that there is no refuse removal services in the agricultural and rural areas, the sensitive nature of the natural environment and proximity to major rivers indicate that this is a potentially hazardous situation. This indicates a need for smaller landfill sites located throughout the region to assist communities in the agricultural and rural areas with refuse disposal in a safe and environmentally conscious manner. There is a need for a Solid Waste Master Plan for Midvaal, to deal with the social, physical and environmental aspects of solid waste management. Waste removal is currently being implemented.

2.14.5 ROADS AND STORMWATER

The existing road network provides a connection between the north and south, however there is a lack of proper east-west connection.

In assessing the road network, it is worthwhile to look beyond the boundaries of Midvaal at the network serving Gauteng and the Sedibeng District Municipality area. The following are routes of national and/or provincial significance in the Sedibeng area:

- ❖ The N1 national route running from Cape Town to Messina. It transverses the western area of the Sedibeng District and provides national and provincial accessibility to the area. It is located in the

Emfuleni Local Municipality and provides direct access to the City of Johannesburg.

- ❖ The N3 national route running from Durban to Johannesburg. It is situated to the east of the Midvaal Local Municipality area, with a small section of the route transversing the Midvaal area.
- ❖ The Golden Highway (P7-1), a major north-south route which runs approximately parallel to the N1. It passes through the west of Sebokeng and Evaton in the Emfuleni Local Municipality.
- ❖ The R59, a north-south route, and the main route which links Vereeniging with Alberton and the N12 in Johannesburg. This route is situated in the Midvaal Local Municipality area.
- ❖ The R82, a secondary north-south route linking Vereeniging and Johannesburg via Walkerville, situated in Midvaal.
- ❖ The M61, a secondary north-south route running parallel to the R59 linking Vereeniging and Alberton via Meyerton, Randvaal and Kliprivier, situated in Midvaal.
- ❖ The R42 runs east-west through Midvaal and links Meyerton with Heidelberg and the N17 in the Lesedi Local Municipality.
- ❖ The R551, an east-west route between the N1 and the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. This road merges with the R42 at the Nature Reserve.
- ❖ The R550 and east-west link between the N3, R59 and R82 in Midvaal.
- ❖ The R54, which links Vaal Marina to the R82 in Midvaal.

The following roads are proposed as part of the provincial road network, however the construction of these roads is not expected to commence in the next ten (10) years:

- ❖ PWV 16: East/west primary route north of the Klip River;
- ❖ PWV 18: East/west primary route through Walkerville and Randvaal

The condition of the major road network (national and provincial roads) could be described as good. The condition of local roads, particularly gravel roads in the rural areas, is however poor. Intersection control through the area varies and is mostly controlled by 2, 3 or 4 way stops. There is one traffic light in the formal towns.

The upgrading of “Gravel to Tar” Road programme provides a cost effective way of constructing roads in the rural areas.

A Pavement Management System was recently completed which need to be revised every 4 years.

2.14.6 RAILWAY NETWORK

The main railway line in the Midvaal area stretches from north to south parallel to the R59 and connects Vereeniging with Germiston and Johannesburg. There is a secondary railway line from this line, which runs from east to west through the area. The railway is mainly used for freight

services in Midvaal, although the line through Vereeniging, Sebokeng and Orange Farm is more intensively used for passenger transport.

Metrorail operates a commuter train service between Vereeniging and Germiston. These trips are as follows:

DIRECTION	NO. OF TRIPS	OPERATING TIMES
Northbound trips	26	04h00 to 21h23
Southbound trips	26	03h25 to 21h45

Services on Saturdays, Sundays and Public holidays.

Accesses to the stations are poor and there is little provision for modal integration.

2.14.7 AIRPORTS

The Aerovaal Airport is the only airport situated within the Sedibeng District. It is located within a proclaimed aeronautical airstrip, on the boundary between Midvaal and Emfuleni, outside the jurisdictional area of Midvaal, namely the Vereeniging Airport.

It is approximately 11km north of Vereeniging and 4km northwest of Meyerton, to the east of the residential areas of Rus-ter-Vaal and Roshnee. The airport has 2 runways and hangar facilities to accommodate approximately 64 aeroplanes.

Plans are being investigated to reroute cargo flights from the OR Tambo International Airport to this airport, to alleviate airspace congestion. This holds tremendous opportunity for the Sedibeng District and particularly Midvaal, in light of the proximity of the airport to Meyerton.

The only other airport situated within Midvaal is Tedderfield Air Park at Eikenhof. It is privately owned and is used mostly for recreational purposes by micro lights.

According to the Integrated Transport Plan, a number of Plans is necessary:

- Road Safety Management Plan;
- Pedestrian and Cycle Plan;
- Public Transport Plan; and
- A plan to address the needs of the physically challenged.

THE CHALLENGE

The maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure, particularly roads stormwater and electricity, is critical to protect existing investment. Solid waste removal and dumping is a particular problem in the informal and rural areas.

2.15 SWOT ANALYSIS

The following key issues were identified per sector in terms of a SWOT Analysis (**S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats):

• FINANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

STRENGTH

- Healthy financial state of the Midvaal Municipality
- Strong human resource and skills base of the Municipality

OPPORTUNITY

- To increase social spending - highest expenditure towards engineering services followed by social services.
- To extend and improve service delivery in the urban and rural areas.
- The income base of the Municipality can be increased.

WEAKNESS

- Primary source of income for Midvaal Municipality is sale of services – should ensure sustained income.
- The municipal by-laws are outdated and relevant to the former institutional entities
- The municipal offices are not accessible for physically disabled individuals

THREAT

- Budget is biased towards operational expenditure (83.8% operational budget: 16.2% capital budget) resulting in few capital projects.

• SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECTOR

STRENGTH

- The slow population growth rate will relieve the need for housing and social facilities over the long term.

OPPORTUNITY

- Large pool of undeveloped potential workforce.

WEAKNESS

- A substantial portion of the population (64%), live in rural areas making service delivery very difficult.
- Low levels of socio-economic development in the rural areas,

particularly in terms of literacy, education, primary health, early childhood development as well as adult basic education and training.

THREAT

- Large, young population (31%), which is indicative of future strain on services.
- Severe impact of HIV/AIDS on the population and specifically economically active component of the population
- The large dependency on the agricultural sector in the economy can be a threat when taking factors like droughts or floods in consideration.

• INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

STRENGTH

- Good levels of engineering infrastructure in urban areas and high levels of access to basic services in urban areas.
- Good road network in the area – highways giving easy access to provinces and towns outside Midvaal's borders.

OPPORTUNITY

- R59 Development Corridor that should be developed in accordance with the R59 Development Corridor Strategy.

WEAKNESS

- Basic service infrastructure in rural areas and informal settlements around urban areas with poor access to services. Lack of funding for maintenance.
- Road Network classification study outstanding;

THREAT

- Insufficient infrastructure service capacity by increasing residential densities
- Approximately 3% of households do not have access to treated water.

• SOCIAL SECTOR

STRENGTH

- Providing Multi Purpose Community Centres in the densely populated rural areas, to provide people with crucial social services required on a frequent basis.
- A comprehensive District Health Plan, concentrating particularly on HIV/AIDS is being implemented.

OPPORTUNITY

- Social development, by provision of additional Multi-Purpose Community facilities accessible to rural communities.
- Stimulate economic development through incentives such as tourism projects and local economic development.
- The establishment of the Oprah Winfrey Academy – South Africa. An international welfare figure has donated money for the establishment of this school. This will bring many opportunities for the girls who have the privilege of attending this Academy

WEAKNESS

- Social service backlogs, particularly in rural areas.
- Weak communication and cooperation systems between provincial departments and district/local municipalities, due to the fact that provincial service districts and regions do not correspond with local municipality boundaries.
- Lack of shelters/places of safety for people in distress and permanent accommodation for orphans.
- The lack of sport and recreational facilities in the marginalised townships and rural areas to meet basic requirements.

THREAT

- Unacceptable conditions at many schools in the area

• ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

STRENGTH

- Many natural features.
- Climate is suitable for agricultural and tourism potential.

OPPORTUNITY

- Many natural features, which can be immeasurable assets to the area if properly, utilised.
- Ridges with potential archaeological potential.
- The establishment of conservancies give the community the opportunity to take care of their environment.

WEAKNESS

- Limited information on environmental issues
- Inadequate waste disposal capacity leading to potential threat
- Weak environmental management at Provincial, District and Local Municipality level. DACEL focuses on small issues while the larger environmental threats are ignored, e.g. allegations that asbestos products are disposed of at a dumping site in close proximity to homes near Everite.

THREAT

- Limited information on environmental issues
- Air pollution due to locality of the Midvaal area in the southern part of Gauteng
- Water pollution in rivers such as the Klip River
- Unlicensed waste disposal sites to pollute ground and surface water.
- Threat to the environment and resource thresholds caused by informal settlements with poor basic services
- High potential agricultural land posed by urban sprawl, subdivision of agricultural land, residential densification on agricultural land and informal settlements.
- Threat to open spaces caused by increasing development, densification and pollution.
- Threat to population and natural environment caused by air and water pollution from urban areas north of Midvaal.

• PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTH

- The existence of hierarchical nodes and road network within the Midvaal area, resulting in development planning accordingly.

OPPORTUNITY

- Opportunity in terms of R59 which could be used to develop a commercial / industrial activity zone/ corridor.
- The inclusion of urban areas into the Urban Edge will have many positive spin-offs for the surrounding communities.

WEAKNESS

- Land Use Policies outdated and needs to be reviewed and some new policies formulated.
- Poor living standards in rural areas, particularly in areas with high population concentrations.
- Poor assistance to marginalised and impoverished farming communities.
- Vast rural area to the south of Midvaal. Provision of services is hampered.
- Housing backlog.

THREAT

- Increasing population densities around Mamello and Sicelo without the basic services being in place.
- Threat of farm evictions and abandonment associated with illegal occupation, a shortage of running water, shack farming and a lack of law enforcement.

• TOURISM

STRENGTH

- Numerous tourism activities and environmental features that stimulate tourism activities within the Midvaal area.

OPPORTUNITY

- The Midvaal area contains National Heritage sites.
- Opportunities for recreation and tourism offered by the natural environment, e.g. Vaal Dam, Klip River, Bass Lake, Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.
- Sedibeng DM is in the process to formulate a Regional Tourism Association which includes Midvaal LM area of jurisdiction.

WEAKNESS

- Further investigations have to be made with regards to new tourism opportunities and potential.
- No formal Tourism Association exists within the Midvaal Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction.

THREAT

- An Environmental Management Framework exists to protect the natural environment and tourism potential, which was adopted by Council.

2.16 WARD BASED ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

During the review of the 2010/2011 IDP, the Midvaal LM has conducted a ward based survey. Questionnaires were distributed during the ward based public participation meetings, which were completed by community members attending the ward meetings.

It is clear that the questionnaires do not necessarily reflect the views of the majority of residents in a particular ward. It is however a good indication of the views of community members active in the ward and as such presents a good base line for future discussions and ward project identification.

The questionnaires were completed anonymously to ensure higher accuracy and comprised some structured and unstructured questions.

Public Participation

The questionnaires were distributed at all the ward meetings and the ward councillor with the assistance of the Speakers Office was tasked to collect the completed forms. Only wards 2 - 10 have submitted completed forms. The feedback received grants Council the opportunity to view the needs per ward through the eyes of its residents.

TOPICS ASSESSED:

Locality, even though the survey was done anonymously residents were asked to indicate their locality within a specific ward. It is a known fact that wards are not uniform and subtle differences are noticeable and as such the need for respondents to identify their location.

Services to be upgraded, is aimed at assessing the needs in order of priority within the ward. It is understood that even though the services priority needs might reflect the need for the entire ward, it most often only reflect the need of a specific area within the ward. Question 8 "What other services needs to be upgraded?" was included to qualify the first question on required services and also to possibly obtain a ward priority demand.

Social Infrastructure, as with Services this questions reflect the social needs of the ward.

Crime is a concern to many South Africans. It was decided to measure this item even though security is not a competency of the Local Authority. However, the outcome of these questions will allow the Municipality to evaluate the current security situation per ward.

The municipality has several policies and are in the process of reviewing and also undertaking a few new policies. For these reasons it is pertinent to identify what **land uses** are compatible and desirable in all wards from a community perspective.

The municipality are constantly confronted with applications for further densification throughout all wards. This resulted in a need for new and in some instances revising the current density policies. This question provided an opportunity to obtain some insight from the community regarding their expectations relating to **densities**.

The last question afforded residents the opportunity to add **projects** to be considered by the municipality and other provincial stakeholders in the budget process and as part of the IDP process. These projects will be aligned with the budget requirements.

WARD 1:

No - Completed questionnaires were submitted for Ward 1. A time period of 30 days was afforded for these questionnaire to be submitted, however, only limited time can be allowed so that the required projects may be aligned with the budget.

WARD 2:

Residents of ward 2 submitted four (4) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 2	
Locality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed forms were received from residents in Rissiville and Rissiville Ext.2. 	
Services to be Upgraded	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upgrading of the water, sewer and storm water networks in Rissiville and Electrical networks in Ext.3 received the highest priority. The follow-up question indicated the need for grass cutting and cleaning as the biggest demand in addition to the services infrastructure identified for upgrading. 	
Social Infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis & squash facilities are the highest need in Rissiville Ext.2 	
Crime	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general impression is that crime is not a serious problem in Rissiville. 	
Other land Uses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears from the completed forms that only residential uses are preferred in the Rissiville area. 	
Densities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the questionnaires it appears as if stand sizes between 500 and 1000 m² would be generally acceptable. (20 dwellings per ha) 	

WARD 3:

Residents of ward 3 submitted 5 of 6 completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 3	
Locality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All but one completed form was received from residents in Kookrus. 	
Services to be Upgraded	
<p>The upgrading of the roads followed by sewer is the most common need in the Kookrus area. The follow-up question confirmed the need for the upgrading of sewer and roads in the Kookrus area.</p>	
Social Infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears as if recreational facilities are considered as the most important social infrastructure and the beautification of business premises in Verwoerd Drive. 	
Crime	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents are in agreement that crime is a serious problem in Ward 3 and all respondents indicated that they have been victims of crime. 	
Other land Uses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears from the completed forms that mainly residential uses are preferred in the Kookrus area with extended business rights along Verwoerd Drive. 	
Densities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the questionnaires it appears as if stand sizes between 500 and 1000 m² would be generally acceptable. 	

WARD 4:

Residents of ward 4 submitted Fifteen (15) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 4	
Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed forms were received from residents in Klipwater (1) Schoongezicht (1), Henley on Klip (4) and Khayalisha (9).
Services to be Upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services: It appears that no services are available in the Khayalisha area and that mainly roads need to be upgraded in Henley-on-klip. Housing has been identified as a priority in the Khayalisha area.
Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic in Khayalisha, Social Hall (upgrading of Scout Hall) and sport facilities in Henley-on-Klip, Mobile Clinic and better regulated school transport in Schoongezicht.
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All but one of the respondents indicated that crime is a problem in their area and has been a victim of crime.
Other land Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It seems that a need exist for retail facilities, but that the majority of land uses should remain residential and agriculture outside the urban areas.
Densities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents of Khayalisha identified stand sizes of > 2 Ha whereas the residents from Henley-on-Klip indicated that stand sizes between 1000 and 2000 m2 would be generally acceptable.

WARD 5:

Residents of ward 5 submitted the (25) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 5	
Locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed forms were received from residents in Drumblade (13) Walkerville Fruit Farms (5), Boitumelo (1), Walkerville Manor (1), Blue Saddle Ranches (1), Piel's Farm (1), Daleside (1) and Farm Areas (2).
Services to be Upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears that the upgrading of roads is the highest priority in the Drumblade and that water, followed by sewer seems to the highest priority in Walkerville Fruit farms. All services infrastructure but mostly water and roads are seen as a priority at Boitumelo and Piel's farm whereas roads and storm water being seen as the biggest priority in Bluesaddle Ranches and roads has been identified as a priority in the farming areas of Roodepoort, Nooitgedacht and Witkop areas. Street lights and sewer is the biggest priority in Walkerville Manor.
Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears that the community needs are inconsistent in the Drumblade area as some need sport facilities etc and the rest indicate that they require no such facilities as it would detract from the rural and relaxed atmosphere of the area . It appears as if sport facilities and environmental education seems to the highest priority in Walkerville Fruit farms. A variety of social infrastructure including housing, sport facilities, clinics and schools are seen as a priority at Boitumelo and Piel's farm whereas a mobile clinic is seen as the biggest priority in Blue Saddle Ranches. A police station and retail facilities are the biggest priority in Walkerville Manor.

Crime

- It appears as if crime is a problem in Blue Saddle Ranches, Boitumelong, Daleside, Drumblade. The responses from Walkerville Fruit Farms are not conclusive as some respondents have indicated crime poses a problem and some indicated crime not as a problem.

Other land Uses

- It seems that mainly agricultural uses and limited home office uses are acceptable to the residents of Walkerville Fruit Farms, whereas Agriculture, B&B's, Home industries, Home offices, Conservation and tourism in the Drumblade area with similar views for the other areas. It seems that high density housing and manufacturing etc. would be opposed by the residents

Densities

- The residents of Blue Saddle Ranches identified stand sizes of > 2 Ha whereas the residents from Drumblade indicated that stand sizes should be generally be the original 7.5 Acres. The farming areas of Roodepoort, Nooitgedacht and Witkop indicated areas between 8565 m² and 1 Ha.

WARD 6:

Residents of ward 6 submitted only Three (3) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 6**Locality**

- Completed forms were received from residents in Lakeside Estate (1) and Lakeside Estate Ext 1 (2).

Services to be Upgraded

- It appear that Lakeside Estates waste management is mostly ranked as the most important with electricity and sewer also regarded as a

high priority need.

Social Infrastructure

- Sports facilities, High School, Clinic and Library.

Crime

- All of the respondents indicated that crime is a problem in their area and has been a victim of crime.

Other land Uses

- Housing has been identified. Non residential land uses will not be supported in this area.

Densities

- The residents indicated that property sizes of 250-500m² would be acceptable.

WARD 7:

Residents of ward 7 submitted Nine (9) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 7**Locality**

- Completed forms were received from residents in Blignautsrus AH (2) Hartzenbergfontein (4), Bronkhorstfontein (1), Golfview (1) and other area within Ward 7 (1).

Services to be Upgraded

- It appears that no services are available in the area and that mainly roads needs to be upgraded, Shelters / Seating at Bus Stops and Taxi Ranks. Upgrade and maintenance of the R82.

Social Infrastructure

- Clinic in Blignautsrus, Community Centre, Satellite Police Station,

Orphanage and Child Care Centres and a Library.
Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the respondents indicated that crime is a problem in their area however 5 of the respondents indicated that they were not a victim of crime.
Other land Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of land uses should remain residential and agriculture (outside the urban areas), with some tourism related land uses (Hospitality Land Uses e.g. B&B and Guesthouses) It has been indicated that no Industrial or Heavy Industrial should be permitted within this area.
Densities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents indicated that property sizes not less than 8565m² is acceptable.

WARD 8:

Residents of ward 8 submitted only Two (2) completed forms and a number of copies of the aforesaid completed 2 forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 8
Locality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two completed forms were received from residents in Sicelo Ext 5 (2) area.
Services to be Upgraded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears that electricity is regarded as the most important service to be upgraded or installed with refuse removal and storm water management being regarded as second and third most important within this area. The provision of street lights has been regarded as the least important sewer being indicated to be middle priority within

this particular area.
Social Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary School, Clinic, Library, Pay-points, Disability Centre and Retirement Centre / Facility.
Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One respondent indicated that crime is a problem in their area and has been a victim of crime.
Other land Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is indicated that a Taxi Rank, Recreational Facility / Active Parks may be permitted in the area.
Densities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One resident identified stand sizes of > 2 Ha whereas the other resident indicated that stand sizes between 1000 and 2000 m² would be generally acceptable.

WARD 9:

Residents of ward 9 submitted Six (6) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 9
Locality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed forms were received from residents in Meyerton (1) Meyerton Ext 6 (1), Meyerton Ext 3 (1), Meyerton Ext 4 (1) and 3 from areas within Ward 9 (3).
Services to be Upgraded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears that all services are available within this Ward. It appears that Roads and Stormwater are the two most important services to be upgraded followed with Street Lights and Refuse Removal. Sewer has been indicated as the lowest priority to be upgraded within this Ward. It

was also indicated that parks should be better maintained by Council.

Social Infrastructure

- There is a need for waiting areas / pick-up areas at schools as well as Old Age Homes. Recreational Facilities such Active Parks is also indicated as one of the needs for the area.

Crime

- All but one of the respondents indicated that crime is a problem in their area and 70% indicated that they have been a victim of crime.

Other land Uses

- It seems that a need exist for office business within the Central Business District (CBD), as well as some business (offices) along Verwoerd Road.

Densities

- The 83% of the residents indicated that 500 – 1000m² property sizes are acceptable with 17% indicated that 1000m² and larger is acceptable.

WARD 10:

Residents of Ward 10 submitted two (2) completed forms. From the completed forms the following assessment can be made:

WARD 10

Locality

- Completed forms were received from residents in Janteen Meyerton (1) and Segmour (1).

Services to be Upgraded

- It appears that water is identified as the most important service to be upgraded / provided, followed by sewer and electricity. Refuse removal was indicated as the least important service to be upgraded with

Roads and stormwater as a medium priority for this particular ward.

Social Infrastructure

- Currently there exists a housing need in the area however a clinic, schools and sport facilities are also indicated as needs within this ward.

Crime

- All respondents indicated that crime is a problem in their area and only one person indicated to have been a victim of crime.

Other land Uses

- It is indicated that Housing / Residential developments should be supported within this area.

Densities

- The residents indicated that property sizes of 500 – 1000m² would be generally acceptable.

The new projects identified from the above ward assessments have all been included in the project list section.

2.17 KEY PRIORITIES

Following from the Situational Analysis and concluding SWOT Analysis as dealt with in this chapter, issues and concerns raised by the Midvaal community during the community consultation process, and the IDP IGR Lekgotla on the Sedibeng Region Priorities up to 2011 (see **Annexure C**), the Priority IDP Challenges and Key Issues for the Midvaal Area can be stated as follows:

- ❖ Economic Development.

- ❖ Ensure Sustainable Development Strategies.
- ❖ Improve provision for information.
- ❖ Skills Development.
- ❖ LED support and implementation.
- ❖ Integrated Land Use Management System.
- ❖ Implementation and monitor of a Performance Management System. (PMS).
- ❖ Environmental Management.
- ❖ Optimise tourism potential.
- ❖ Rural Development
- ❖ Poverty alleviation, particularly in rural areas.
- ❖ Service backlogs (water, sanitation, electricity, roads, stormwater, solid waste, cleansing) needs to be addressed.
- ❖ Upgrading and maintenance of roads and stormwater, electricity, water, sewer and purification networks.
- ❖ Improve access and linkages between towns, informal and rural settlements.
- ❖ Public transportation should be improved. Bus and taxi ranks must be upgraded and the railway line should be better utilised. Public facilities should be provided at bus stops, taxi ranks and stations.
- ❖ Improve solid waste management.
- ❖ Broaden Revenue Base.
- ❖ Ensure high level of payment for Services.
- ❖ Indigent provision.
- ❖ Access to land, housing and security of tenure.
- ❖ Access to social services and community centres.

- ❖ Building of new and upgrading of existing sport and recreation facilities.
- ❖ Improvement education facilities on all levels.
- ❖ Implementation of the HIV/AIDS plan.
- ❖ Crime prevention (Safety and Security).

3. CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC AGENDA AND POLICY GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of the Midvaal Integrated Development plan is to align resources and expenditure with community needs. To fulfill this role, the Municipality needs to align itself with National and Provincial directives and draw these down into the spectrum of local service delivery.

The political leadership of the Midvaal Municipality put forward a Vision, Key Priorities and Focus Areas for Service Delivery which have to be achieved (fully or partly) during their term of office. The Focus Areas or Key Performance Areas (KPA's) are based on the most pertinent National and Provincial Government directives which impact on Local Government service delivery, and set out the strategic priorities of the Municipality and forms the basis for the Municipal budget. The KPA's, in combination with the National and Provincial Government directives are collectively referred to as the Strategic Agenda for the Midvaal Municipality.